

# REPORT

## ON

# NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 14th February 1914.

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## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

## List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[ Corrected up to the 1st December 1913.]

| No.              | Name of publication.              | Where published. | Edition.   | Name, caste and age of Editor.                               | Circulation. |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|--|--------------|
| <i>Assamese.</i> |                                   |                  |            |  |              |
| 1                | "Bunhi" (P) ...                   | Calcutta ...     | Monthly    | Lakshmi Nath Biz Borua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years. | 700          |
| 2                | "Kabita-Lata" (P) ...             | Do. ...          | Quarterly  | Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin                                     | 400          |
| <i>Bengali.</i>  |                                   |                  |            |  |              |
| 3                | "Aitihasik Chitra" (P) ...        | Calcutta ...     | Monthly    | Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.               | 500 to 800   |
| 4                | "Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...         | Do. ...          | Do.        | Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode                                   | 700          |
| 5                | "Alochana" (P) ...                | Howrah ...       | Do.        | Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.      | 500          |
| 6                | "Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P) ...   | Calcutta ...     | Do.        | A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.   | ...          |
| 7                | "Archana" (P) ...                 | Do. ...          | Do.        | Keshab Chandra Gupta   | 800          |
| 8                | "Arghya" (P) ...                  | Do. ...          | Do.        | Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.            | 700          |
| 9                | "Aryya Gourab" (P) ...            | Kishoreganj      | Do.        | Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.    | 1,000        |
| 10               | "Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...  | Calcutta ...     | Do.        | Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 72 years.        | 500          |
| 11               | "Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P) ... | Do. ...          | Do.        | Ditto ditto ditto  | 500          |
| 12               | "Aryyabarta" (P) ...              | Do. ...          | Do.        | Hemendra Prasad Ghosh  | 1,000        |
| 13               | "Atithi" (P) ...                  | Do. ...          | Do.        | Bhabataran Das ; age 23 years                                | 200          |
| 14               | "Avasar" (P) ...                  | Do. ...          | Do.        | Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 23 years.         | 1,800        |
| 15               | "Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...          | Dacca ...        | Do.        | Sudhansu Bhushan Sen   | ...          |
| 16               | "Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) ...     | Do. ...          | Do.        | Nalini Kanta Das Gupta                                       | 500          |
| 17               | "Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...        | Calcutta ...     | Do.        | Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri                            | ...          |
| 18               | "Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...        | Nadia ...        | Do.        | Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 37 years.            | 5,000        |
| 19               | "Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P) ... | Jessore ...      | Do.        | Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 53 years.             | 500          |
| 20               | "Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...         | Calcutta ...     | Bi-monthly | Surendra Mohan Adhikary                                      | 500          |
| 21               | "Baisya Patrika" (P) ...          | Jessore ...      | Monthly    | Prasanna Gopal Roy   | ...          |
| 22               | "Balak" (P) ...                   | Calcutta ...     | Do.        | J. M. B. Duncan  | 9,800        |
| 23               | "Balyasram" (P) ...               | Do. ...          | Do.        | Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabenode, Hindu ; age about 36 years.  | 200          |
| 24               | "Bamabodhini Patrika" (P) ...     | Do. ...          | Do.        | Sukumar Dutt   | 700          |
| 25               | "Bandana" (P) ...                 | Baidyabati       | Do.        | ...  | ...          |
| 26               | "Bangabandhu" (P) ...             | Dacca ...        | Do.        | Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 55 years.                    | 150          |
| 27               | "Bangadarsan" (P) ...             | Calcutta ...     | Do.        | Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.      | 900          |
| 28               | "Bangaratna" (N) ...              | Krishnagar       | Weekly     | Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 28 years.               | 1,500        |
| 29               | "Bangavasi" (N) ...               | Calcutta...      | Do.        | Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 56 years.           | 15,000       |
| 30               | "Bangiya Baisya Suhrid" (P) ...   | Murshidabad      | Monthly    | Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli ; age 35 years.     | 480          |
| 31               | "Bankura Darpan" (N) ...          | Bankura ..       | Weekly     | Rama Nath Mukherji ; age 52 years...                         | 453          |
| 32               | "Bani" (P) ...                    | Calcutta ...     | Monthly    | Amulya Charan Ghosh ; age 35 years                           | 800          |
| 33               | "Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...        | Barisal ...      | Weekly     | Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.               | 625          |
| 34               | "Basumati" (N) ...                | Calcutta ...     | Do.        | Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 41 years.  | 19,000       |
| 35               | "Bhakti" (P) ...                  | Howrah ...       | Monthly    | Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 28 years.   | 550          |
| 36               | "Bharati" (P) ...                 | Calcutta ...     | Do.        | Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi                                   | 12,000       |
| 37               | "Bharat Chitra" (N) ...           | Do. ...          | Weekly     | Pran Krishna Pyne  | 800          |
| 38               | "Bharat Mahila" (P) ...           | Dacca ...        | Monthly    | Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo ; age 31 years.             | 450          |
| 39               | "Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...           | Calcutta ...     | Do.        | Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi                               | 250          |
| 40               | "Bharatbarsha" (P) ...            | Do. ...          | Do.        | Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.                 | 1,000        |
| 41               | "Bijnan" (P) ...                  | Do. ...          | Do.        | Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar  | 300          |
| 42               | "Birbhum Varta" (N) ...           | Suri ...         | Weekly     | Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.    | 960          |
| 43               | "Birbhum Hitaishi" (N) ...        | Bolpur ...       | Do.        | Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years.             | 325          |
| 44               | "Birbhumi" (P) ...                | Calcutta ..      | Monthly    | Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.        | 1,500        |
| 45               | "Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...            | Rampur Hât       | Weekly     | Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.            | 600          |



| No.                       | Name of publication.                     | Where published. | Edition.                    | Name, caste and age of Editor.   | Circulation.   |
|---------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------|
| <i>Bengali—continued.</i> |  |                  |                             |  |                |
| 46                        | "Brahman" (P) ...                        | Bagerhat ...     | Monthly                     | Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.                             | 150            |
| 47                        | "Brahman Samaj" (P) ...                  | Calcutta ...     | Do.                         | Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...  | 1,000          |
| 48                        | "Brahma Vadi" (P) ...                    | Barisal ...      | Do.                         | Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.                                       | 625            |
| 49                        | "Brahma Vidya" (P) ...                   | Calcutta ...     | Do.                         | Rai Purna Dev Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.                       | 800            |
| 50                        | "Bratya" (P) ...                         | Jayanagar        | Do.                         | Raicharan Saddar, Hindu, Bratya Kshatriya, Poda; age 36 years.                     | About 500      |
| 51                        | "Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...              | Burdwan ...      | Weekly                      | Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.                               | 1,000          |
| 52                        | "Byabasa O Baniya" (P) ...               | Calcutta ...     | Monthly                     | Sachindra Prosad Basu ...  | .....          |
| 53                        | "Byabasayi" (P) ...                      | Do. ...          | Do.                         | Haripada Banerji ...   | .....          |
| 54                        | "Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N) ...      | Bhawanipur       | Weekly                      | Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.   | 500 to 700     |
| 55                        | "Charu Mihir" (N) ...                    | Mymensingh       | Do.                         | Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.                                 | 800            |
| 56                        | "Chhatra Sakha" (P) ...                  | Dacca ...        | Monthly                     | .....  | 500            |
| 57                        | "Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...                 | Do. ...          | Do.                         | .....  | 400            |
| 58                        | "Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...                | Nadia ...        | Do.                         | Dr. Dharendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Brahmin.   | 1,000          |
| 59                        | "Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...             | Calcutta ...     | Do.                         | Kaviraj Paresch Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhusan Ray, Vaidya. | 500            |
| 60                        | "Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...          | Do. ...          | Do.                         | Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.  | 300            |
| 61                        | "Chinsurah Vartavaha" (N) ...            | Chinsura ...     | Weekly                      | Dina Nath Mukherji ...   | 1,000          |
| 62                        | "Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...               | Calcutta ...     | Daily, except on Thursdays. | Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.                                      | 2,000          |
| 63                        | "Dacca Prakas" (N) ...                   | Dacca ...        | Weekly                      | Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.                          | 600            |
| 64                        | "Darsak" (N) ...                         | Calcutta ...     | Do.                         | .....  | .....          |
| 65                        | "Devalya" (P) ...                        | Do. ...          | Monthly                     | Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A. ...  | 800            |
| 66                        | "Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...                 | Do. ...          | Quarterly                   | Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.   | 1,000 to 1,200 |
| 67                        | "Dharma Tatva" (P) ...                   | Do. ...          | Fortnightly                 | Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...   | 300            |
| 68                        | "Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...               | Do. ...          | Monthly                     | Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.                              | 2,000          |
| 69                        | "Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N) ...       | Diamond Harbour  | Weekly                      | .....  | .....          |
| 70                        | "Dhruba" (P) ...                         | Do. ...          | Monthly                     | Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.                                | 800            |
| 71                        | "Education Gazette" (N) ...              | Chinsurah        | Weekly                      | Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.                            | 1,500          |
| 72                        | "Faridpur Hitaishini" (N) ...            | Faridpur         | Fortnightly                 | Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 76 years.                             | 300            |
| 73                        | "Galpa Lahari" (P) ...                   | Calcutta         | Monthly                     | Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.                                | 600            |
| 74                        | "Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P) ...          | Do. ...          | Do.                         | Ashutosh Kundu, Hindu, Mudi by caste; age 28 years.                                | 1,000          |
| 75                        | "Gaud-duta" (N) ...                      | Malda ...        | Weekly                      | Krishna Chandra Agarwallah ...   | 400            |
| 76                        | "Grihastha" (P) ...                      | Calcutta ...     | Monthly                     | Sarat Chandra Dev ...  | 500            |
| 77                        | "Hablul-Matin" (N) ...                   | Do. ...          | Daily                       | Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.                                       | 500            |
| 78                        | "Hakim" (P) ...                          | Do. ...          | Monthly                     | Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.  | 500            |
| 79                        | "Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P) ... | Murshidabad      | Do.                         | Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 55 years.                                 | 280            |
| 80                        | "Hindusthana" (N) ...                    | Calcutta ...     | Weekly                      | Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.                                      | 900            |
| 81                        | "Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...                  | Rajshahi ..      | Do.                         | Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.                                      | 290            |
| 82                        | "Hindu Sakha" (P) ...                    | Hooghly ...      | Monthly                     | Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.  | 500            |
| 83                        | "Hitavadi" (N) ...                       | Calcutta ...     | Weekly                      | Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.                    | 28,000         |
| 84                        | "Hitvarta" (N) ...                       | Chittagong       | Do.                         | Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.   | 600            |
| 85                        | "Homeopathy-Chikitsa Patra" (P) ...      | Calcutta ...     | Monthly                     | Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.   | 450            |
| 86                        | "Homeopathi-Prachar" (P) ...             | Do. ...          | Do.                         | Prabodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.                             | 1,000          |
| 87                        | "Islam-Abha" (P) ...                     | Dacca ...        | Do.                         | Sheik Abdul Majid ..   | 1,000          |
| 88                        | "Islam-Rabi" (N) ...                     | Mymensingh       | Weekly                      | Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 33 years.                               | 700            |
| 89                        | "Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...                    | Calcutta ...     | Monthly                     | Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.   | 700            |
| 90                        | "Jagaran" (N) ...                        | Bagerhat ...     | Weekly                      | Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.  | About 300      |



| ation.   | No. | Name of publication.           | Where published.    | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor.                                      | Circulation.   |
|----------|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---|----------------|
|          |     | <i>Bengali—continued.</i>      |                     |          |   |                |
| 150      | 91  | "Jahannabi" (P) ...            | Calcutta ...        | Monthly  | Sudhakrishna Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.                  | 1,400          |
| 1,000    | 92  | "Janmabhumi" (P) ...           | Do ...              | Do.      | Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.                  | 300            |
| 625      | 93  | "Jasohar" (N) ...              | Jessore ...         | Weekly   | Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.                            | 600            |
| 800      | 94  | "Jubak" (P) ...                | Santipur ...        | Monthly  | Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 38 years.                            | 500            |
| 500      | 95  | "Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...       | Comilla ...         | Do.      | Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...                                 | 1,500          |
| 1,000    | 96  | "Jyoti" (N) ...                | Chittagong ...      | Weekly   | Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.                    | 2,000          |
| ...      | 97  | "Kahini" (P) ...               | Calcutta ...        | Monthly  | Amulya Charan Sen, Tanti, age 36 years.                             | 500            |
| ...      | 98  | "Kajer Loke" (P) ...           | Do. ...             | Do.      | Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.                     | 350            |
| to 700   | 99  | "Kalyani" (N) ...              | Magura ...          | Weekly   | Pisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.                          | 500            |
| 800      | 100 | "Kanika" (P) ...               | Murshidabad ...     | Monthly  | Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.           | 125            |
| 500      | 101 | "Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...      | Calcutta ...        | Do.      | Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years.                      | 500            |
| 400      | 102 | "Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...       | Barisal ...         | Weekly   | Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.              | 500            |
| 1,000    | 103 | "Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...     | Calcutta ...        | Monthly  | Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 65 years.            | 750            |
| 500      | 104 | "Khulnavasi" (N) ...           | Khulna ...          | Weekly   | Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.       | 500            |
| 300      | 105 | "Kohinoor" (P) ...             | Calcutta ...        | Monthly  | Muhammad Rusun Ali Choudhuri ...                                    | 700            |
| 1,000    | 106 | "Krishak" (P) ...              | Do. ...             | Do.      | Nikunja Behari Dutt ...   | 1,000          |
| 2,000    | 107 | "Krishi-Sampad" (P) ...        | Dacca ...           | Do.      | Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.                   | 600            |
| 600      | 108 | "Kushadaha" (P) ...            | Calcutta ...        | Do.      | Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.                   | 500            |
| ...      | 109 | "Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...       | Do. ...             | Do.      | Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 43 years.                      | 400            |
| 800      | 110 | "Mahila" (P) ...               | Do. ...             | Do.      | Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.                       | 200            |
| to 1,200 | 111 | "Mahisya-Mohila" (P) ...       | Do. ...             | Do.      | .....   | 1,000          |
| 300      | 112 | "Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...        | Do. ...             | Do.      | Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta                                  | 200            |
| 2,000    | 113 | "Mahisya-Surbid" (P) ...       | Diamond Harbour ... | Do.      | Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 80 years.                     | 350            |
| ...      | 114 | "Malda Samachar" (N) ...       | Malda ...           | Weekly   | Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.                           | 1,100          |
| 800      | 115 | "Manasi" (P) ...               | Calcutta ...        | Monthly  | Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.      | 1,600          |
| 1,500    | 116 | "Manbhum" (N) ...              | Purulia ...         | Weekly   | Bagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.                 | About 500      |
| 300      | 117 | "Mandarmala" (P) ...           | Calcutta ...        | Monthly  | Umesh Chandra Das Gupta Hindu, Brahmin; age about 55 years.         | 400            |
| 600      | 118 | "Medini Bandhab" (N) ...       | Midnapore ...       | Weekly   | Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.                         | 600            |
| 1,000    | 119 | "Midnapore Hitaishi" (N) ...   | Ditto ...           | Do.      | Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.                   | 200            |
| 400      | 120 | "Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...      | Calcutta ...        | Do.      | Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.                              | 6,300          |
| 500      | 121 | "Muhammadi" (N) ...            | Do. ...             | Do.      | Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan. | About 1,400    |
| 280      | 122 | "Mukul" (P) ...                | Do. ...             | Monthly  | Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.                           | 1,000          |
| 900      | 123 | "Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N) ... | Saidabad ...        | Weekly   | Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.                  | 206            |
| 290      | 124 | "Namasudra Suhrid" (P) ...     | Faridpur ...        | Monthly  | Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years.                    | 600            |
| 500      | 125 | "Nandini" (P) ...              | Howrah ...          | Do.      | Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.        | 150            |
| 28,000   | 126 | "Natya Mandir" (P) ...         | Calcutta ..         | Do.      | Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.                | 500            |
| 600      | 127 | "Natya Patrika" (P) ...        | Do. ...             | Do.      | Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 31 years.                    | 100            |
| 450      | 128 | "Navya Banga" (N) ...          | Chandpur ...        | Weekly   | Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.                | 500            |
| 1,000    | 129 | "Nayak" (N) ...                | Calcutta ...        | Daily    | Panchcowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.                      | 2,800          |
| 1,000    | 130 | "Nava Jivani" (P) ...          | Do ...              | Monthly  | Rev. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.                      | 200 to 300     |
| 700      | 131 | "Navya Bharat" (P) ..          | Do. ...             | Do.      | Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.          | 1,000 to 1,500 |
| 700      | 132 | "Nihar" (N) ...                | Contai ...          | Weekly   | Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.                              | 500            |
| at 300   |     |                                |                     |          |   |                |



| No.                       | Name of publication.                  | Where published.                 | Edition.    | Name, cast and age of Editor.  | Circulation. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--|--------------|
| <i>Bengali—continued.</i> |                                       |                                  |             |  |              |
| 133                       | "Noakhali Sammilani" (N)              | Noakhali Town                    | Weekly      | Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.                     | 290          |
| 134                       | "Pabna Hitaishi" (N)                  | Pabna                            | Do.         | Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Chattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years. | 350          |
| 135                       | "Pallichitra" (P)                     | Bagerhat                         | Monthly     | Ashu Tosh Bore, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.                         | About 500    |
| 136                       | "Palli Prasun" (P)                    | Joynagore, 24-Parganas distr.ct. | Do.         | Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.                    | 600          |
| 137                       | "Pallivasi" (N)                       | Kalna                            | Weekly      | Sasi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.                    | 300          |
| 138                       | "Pallivarta" (N)                      | Bongong                          | Do.         | Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.                      | 500          |
| 139                       | "Pantha" (P)                          | Calcutta                         | Monthly     | Rajendra Lal Mukherji  | 800          |
| 140                       | "Pataka" (P)                          | Do.                              | Do.         | Hari Charan Das  | 600          |
| 141                       | "Paricharak" (N)                      | Do.                              | Bi-weekly   | Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 38 years                                    | 400          |
| 142                       | "Prachar" (P)                         | Jayanagar                        | Monthly     | Rev. G. O. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.                              | 1,400        |
| 143                       | "Praja Bandhu" (N)                    | Tippera                          | Fortnightly | Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 36 years; and others. | 200          |
| 144                       | "Prajapati" (P)                       | Calcutta                         | Monthly     | Jnanendra Nath Kumar   | 750          |
| 145                       | "Prabhat" (P)                         | Do.                              | Do.         | Devendra Nath Mitra  | 200          |
| 146                       | "Prabhakar" (P)                       | Do.                              | Do.         | Mohammad Aiyub Khan  | 600          |
| 147                       | "Prakriti" (P)                        | Do.                              | Do.         | Devendra Nath Sen  | 1,000        |
| 148                       | "Prantavasi" (N)                      | Netrokona                        | Weekly      | Banku Behari Ghosh, Goals; age 42 years.                               | 645          |
| 149                       | "Prasun" (N)                          | Katwa                            | Do.         | Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.                | 506          |
| 150                       | "Pratiker" (N)                        | Berhampore                       | Do.         | Dhirendra Nath Ganguly   | 750          |
| 151                       | "Prativa" (P)                         | Dacca                            | Monthly     | Ashutosh Mukherji  | 500          |
| 152                       | "Prabasi" (P)                         | Calcutta                         | Do.         | Ramananda Chatterji, M.A.  | 5,000        |
| 153                       | "Pravasi" (P)                         | Do.                              | Do.         | Pransankar Sen, M.A.   | 300          |
| 154                       | "Priti" (P)                           | Do.                              | Do.         | Kahirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A.  | 250          |
| 155                       | "Puja" (P)                            | Do.                              | Do.         | Jnanendra Nath Bose  | 200          |
| 156                       | "Puspodyan" (P)                       | Do.                              | Do.         | Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years                                   | About 700    |
| 157                       | "Purulia Darpan" (N)                  | Purulia                          | Weekly      | Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 32 years.                          | 300          |
| 158                       | "Rahasya Prakash" (P)                 | Calcutta                         | Monthly     | Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.                  | 400          |
| 159                       | "Rangpur Darpan" (N)                  | Rangpur                          | Weekly      | Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L.   | 500          |
| 160                       | "Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) | Rangpur                          | Quarterly   | Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 33 years.                   | 200          |
| 161                       | "Ratnakar" (N)                        | Asansol                          | Weekly      | Suresh Chandra Samajpati   | 200          |
| 162                       | "Sadhak" (P)                          | Nadia                            | Monthly     | Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.                            | 1,500        |
| 163                       | "Sahitya" (P)                         | Calcutta                         | Do.         | Shyama Charan Kaviratna  | 1,800        |
| 164                       | "Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)         | Do.                              | Quarterly   | Pramath Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.                     | 500          |
| 165                       | "Sahitya Sanghita" (P)                | Do.                              | Monthly     | Radha Govinda Nath   | 1,000        |
| 166                       | "Sahitya Samvad" (P)                  | Howrah                           | Do.         | Adhar Chandra Das  | 700          |
| 167                       | "Samaj" (P)                           | Calcutta                         | Do.         | Satis Chandra Roy  | 450          |
| 168                       | "Samaj Bandhu" (P)                    | Do.                              | Do.         | Jnanendra Nath Das   | 700          |
| 169                       | "Samaj Chitra" (P)                    | Dacca                            | Do.         | Kunja Behari Das   | 200          |
| 170                       | "Samay" (N)                           | Calcutta                         | Weekly      | Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years                            | 300          |
| 171                       | "Sammilan" (P)                        | Do.                              | Quarterly   | Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 45 years.          | 450          |
| 172                       | "Sammilani" (N)                       | Do.                              | Fortnightly | Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.                   | 300          |
| 173                       | "Sammilani" (P)                       | Do.                              | Monthly     | Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others                                      | 6,000        |
| 174                       | "Sandes" (P)                          | Do.                              | Do.         | Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.                          | 400          |
| 175                       | "Sanjivani" (N)                       | Do.                              | Weekly      | Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.             | 200          |
| 176                       | "Sansodhini" (N)                      | Chittagong                       | Do.         | Nikhil Nath Roy  | 600          |
| 177                       | "Santi" (P)                           | Do.                              | Monthly     | Sarat Chandra Dev  | 400          |
| 178                       | "Saji" (P)                            | Calcutta                         | Do.         | Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.          | 400          |
| 179                       | "Saswati" (P)                         | Do.                              | Do.         | Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 43 years.                               | 200          |
| 180                       | "Sansar Suhrid" (P)                   | Belgachia                        | Do.         | Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years  | 1,300        |
| 181                       | "Sachchashi Suhrid" (P)               | Calcutta                         | Do.         | Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.                   | 200          |
| 182                       | "Sebak" (P)                           | Dacca                            | Do.         | Kedar Nath Majumdar  | 125          |
| 183                       | "Senapati" (P)                        | Calcutta                         | Do.         | Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L.   | 1,000        |
| 184                       | "Sisu" (P)                            | Do.                              | Do.         | Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years  | 1,000        |
| 185                       | "Sourava"                             | Mymensingh                       | Do.         | Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 35 years.                       |              |
| 186                       | "Siksha" (P)                          | Calcutta                         | Do.         |  |              |
| 187                       | "Sikshak" (P)                         | Barisal                          | Do.         |  |              |
| 188                       | "Siksha Prachar" (P)                  | Mymensingh                       | Do.         |  |              |



| Circulation. | No. | Name of publication.                                  | Where published. | Edition.        | Name, caste and age of Editor.                                  | Circulation.    |
|--------------|-----|---|------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
|              |     | <i>Bengali—concluded.</i>                             |                  |                 |   |                 |
| 290          | 189 | "Siksha Samachar" (N) ...                             | Dacca ...        | Weekly ...      | Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.         | 1,600           |
| 350          | 190 | "Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...                             | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ...     | Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...                                   | 300             |
|              | 191 | "Snehamayi" (P) ...                                   | Dacca ...        | Do. ...         | Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...  | 800             |
| About 500    | 192 | "Sopan" (P) ...                                       | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.                      | 250             |
| 600          | 193 | "Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...                   | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...         | Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 30 years.                | 750             |
| 300          | 194 | "Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika. (N) ... | Do. ...          | Weekly ...      | Rasik Mohan Chakravati Brahmin; age 41 years.                   | 1,700           |
| 500          | 195 | "Subarna-banik" (N) ...                               | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 29 years.          | 1,000           |
| 800          | 196 | "Suhrid" (N) ...                                      | Bakarganj ...    | Do. ...         | Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha                                | 150             |
| 600          | 197 | "Sumati" (P) ...                                      | Dacca ...        | Monthly ...     | Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.                    | 500             |
| 400          | 198 | "Surhid" (P) ...                                      | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...         | Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.        | 330             |
| 1,400        | 199 | "Suprabhat" (P) ...                                   | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Sm. Kumudini Mittra ...   | 900             |
| 200          | 200 | "Suraj" (N) ...                                       | Pabna ...        | Weekly ...      | Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.               | 500             |
| 750          | 201 | "Suhrit" (P) ...                                      | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ...     | Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.                      | 300             |
| 200          | 202 | "Sudhi" (P) ...                                       | Howrah ...       | Do. ...         | Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.                 | 500             |
| 500          | 203 | "Suravi" (P) ...                                      | Contai ...       | Do. ...         | Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.                | 250             |
| 1,000        | 204 | "Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...                           | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...         | Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.     | 500             |
| 643          | 205 | "Swastha Samachar" (P) ...                            | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...                               | 450             |
| 508          | 206 | "Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...                               | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Rajkrishto Paul and others ...                                  | 300             |
| 750          | 207 | "Tara" (P) ...  | Do. ...          | Irregular ...   | Tarapada Chatterji; age 28 years ...                            | 250             |
| 500          | 208 | "Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...                              | Do. ...          | Fortnightly ... | Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., and others ...                           | 500             |
| 5,000        | 209 | "Tattwa Manjari" ...                                  | Do. ...          | Monthly ...     | Kali Charan Basu; age about 40 years                            | 600             |
| 300          | 210 | "Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...                          | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Rabindra Nath Tagore ...  | 300             |
| 250          | 211 | "Teli Bandhav" (P) ...                                | Howrah ...       | Do. ...         | Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.                       | 1,800           |
| 200          | 212 | "Toshini" (P) ...                                     | Dacca ...        | Do. ...         | Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.                     | 1,250           |
| About 700    | 213 | "Trade Gazette" (P) ...                               | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...         | Kamal Havi Mukherji ...   | 900 to 2,000    |
| 300          | 214 | "Triveni" (P) ...                                     | Basirhat ...     | Do. ...         | Satis Chandra Chakravarti ...                                   | 100             |
| 400          | 215 | "Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...                            | Comilla ...      | Weekly ...      | Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years                     | 450             |
| 500          | 216 | "Uchchasa" (P) ...                                    | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ...     | Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.                 | 150             |
| 200          | 217 | "Udbodhana" (P) ...                                   | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Swami Saradananda ...   | 1,500           |
| 200          | 218 | "United Trade Gazette" (P) ...                        | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Narayan Krishna Goswami ...                                     | 3,000 to 10,000 |
| 1,500        | 219 | "Upasana" (P) ...                                     | Murshidabad ...  | Do. ...         | Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.                | 250             |
| 1,800        | 220 | "Utsav" (P) ...                                       | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...         | Ramdayal Majundar, M.A., and others                             | 100             |
| 500          | 221 | "Vasudha" (P) ...                                     | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Banku Behari Dhar ...   | 500             |
| 1,000        | 222 | "Yamuna" (P) ...                                      | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A. ...                                    | 900             |
| 700          | 223 | "Yogi Sakha" (P) ...                                  | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Adhar Chandra Nath ...  | 750             |
| 450          | 224 | "Yubak" (P) ...                                       | Santipur ...     | Do. ...         | Yogananda Pramanick ...   | 300             |
| 300          | 225 | "Variavaha" (N) ...                                   | Ranaghat ...     | Weekly ...      | Grija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.              | 600             |
|              | 226 | "Vandana" (P) ...                                     | Baidyabati ...   | Monthly ...     | Bipin Chandra Pal and others ...                                | 70              |
|              | 227 | "Vijaya" (P) ...                                      | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...         | Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.     | 1,000           |
|              | 228 | "Viswadut" (N) ...                                    | Howrah ...       | Weekly ...      | Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.                     | 1,000           |
|              | 229 | "Viswavarta" (N) ...                                  | Dacca ...        | Do. ...         | Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.               | 100             |
|              | 230 | "Vikrampur" (P) ...                                   | Mymensingh ...   | Quarterly ...   | Hara Govinda Siromani ...                                       | .....           |
|              | 231 | "Vasanti" (P) ...                                     | Ditto ...        | Monthly ...     |   |                 |
|              |     | <i>English-Bengali.</i>                               |                  |                 |   |                 |
| 500          | 232 | "Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P) ...              | Mymensingh ...   | Monthly ...     | Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.                       | 300             |
| 400          | 233 | "Bangavasi College Magazine" (P) ...                  | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...         | G. C. Basu ...  | 600             |
| 400          | 234 | "Dacca College Magazine" (P) ...                      | Dacca ...        | Quarterly ...   | Mr. R. B. Bamsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin. | .....           |
| 200          | 235 | "Dacca Gazette" (N) ...                               | Do. ...          | Weekly ...      | Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.                   | 500             |
| 1,300        | 236 | "Dacca Review" (P) ...                                | Do. ...          | Monthly ...     | Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.                 | 1,200           |
| 200          | 237 | "Jagannath College Magazine." (P) ...                 | Do. ...          | Do. ...         | Lalit Mohan Chatterji Brahmo ...                                | 700             |
| 125          | 238 | "Loyal Citizens" (N) ...                              | Calcutta ...     | Weekly ...      |   | 600             |



| No.                               | Name of publication.                      | Where published. | Edition.                 | Name, caste and age of Editor.  | Circulation. |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| <i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i> |   |                  |                          |   |              |
| 239                               | "Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)           | Dacca ...        | Quarterly ...            | Board of Professors, Rajshahi College                                   | .....        |
| 240                               | "Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)                  | Rangpur ...      | Weekly ...               | Jyotish Chandra Majumdar  | 300          |
| 241                               | "Sanjaya" (N) ...                         | Fardipur ...     | Do. ...                  | Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 40 years.                  | 500          |
| 242                               | "Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P) | Calcutta ..      | Five issues in the year. | Rev. J. Watt, M.A. ...  | 1,300        |
| 243                               | "Tippera Guide" (N) ...                   | Comilla ...      | Weekly ...               | Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 48 years.                       | 550          |
| <i>Garó.</i>                      |   |                  |                          |   |              |
| 244                               | "Achikni Ripeng" (P) ...                  | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ...              | E. G. Phillips  | 400          |
| 245                               | "Phring Phring" (P) ...                   | Do. ...          | Do. ...                  | .....   | .....        |
| <i>Hindi.</i>                     |   |                  |                          |   |              |
| 246                               | "Barabazar Gazette" (N) ...               | Calcutta ...     | Weekly ...               | Sadananda Sukul   | 600          |
| 247                               | "Bharat Mitra" (N) ...                    | Do. ...          | Do. ...                  | Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.                    | 3,400        |
| 248                               | "Bira Bharat" (N) ...                     | Do. ...          | Do. ...                  | Pandit Ramananda Dobe, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.                   | 1,500        |
| 249                               | "Chota Nagpur Dui Patrika" (P)            | Ranchi ...       | Monthly ...              | Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian   | 450          |
| 250                               | "Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)                 | Calcutta ...     | Daily ...                | Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.                    | 300          |
| 251                               | "Daragar Daptar" (P) ...                  | Do. ...          | Monthly ...              | Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 27 years.                        | 800          |
| 252                               | "Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...                 | Do. ...          | Weekly ...               | Harikisan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 37 years                       | 550          |
| 253                               | "Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)              | Do. ...          | Monthly ...              | Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.                       | 500          |
| 254                               | "Manoranjan" (P) ...                      | Do. ...          | Do. ...                  | Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.                   | 500          |
| 255                               | "Marwari" (N) ...                         | Do. ...          | Weekly ...               | R. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya  | 500          |
| 256                               | "Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...               | Do. ...          | Monthly ...              | Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 87 years.                          | 1,000        |
| 257                               | "Sevak" (P) ...                           | Do. ...          | Do. ...                  | Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin ; age 30 years.                                | 500          |
| 258                               | "Sudharak" (N) ..                         | Do. ...          | Weekly ...               | Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala ; age 50 years.                    | 500          |
| <i>Parvatiya.</i>                 |   |                  |                          |   |              |
| 259                               | "Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)                 | Darjeeling       | Monthly                  | Rev. G. P. Pradhun, Christian ; age 60 years.                           | 400          |
| <i>Persian.</i>                   |   |                  |                          |   |              |
| 260                               | "Hablul-Matin" (N) ...                    | Calcutta ...     | Weekly ...               | Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 61 years.                           | 1,000        |
| <i>Poly-lingual.</i>              |   |                  |                          |   |              |
| 261                               | "Devanagar" (P) ...                       | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ...              | Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L.   | 500          |
| 262                               | "Printers' Provider" (P) ...              | Do. ...          | Do. ...                  | S. T. Jones   | 500          |
| 263                               | "Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...                    | Howrah ...       | Do. ...                  | Nilananda Chatterji, B.L. ; age 36 years                                | 350          |
| <i>Sanskrit.</i>                  |   |                  |                          |   |              |
| 264                               | "Vidyodaya" (P) ...                       | Calcutta ...     | Monthly ...              | Hrishikes Sastri  | 500          |
| <i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>          |   |                  |                          |   |              |
| 265                               | "Hindu Patrika" (P) ..                    | Jessore ...      | Monthly ...              | Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 60 years.                | 940          |
| 266                               | "Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)                | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...                  | Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...   | 400          |
| <i>Urdu.</i>                      |   |                  |                          |   |              |
| 267                               | "Durbar Gazette" (N) ...                  | Calcutta ...     | Daily ...                | Nawab Ali, Muhammadan   | 1,000        |
| 268                               | "Hablul Matin" (N) ...                    | Do. ...          | Do. ...                  | Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan   | 700          |
| 269                               | "Al-Hila" (N) ...                         | Do. ...          | Weekly ...               | Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan ; age 27 years.                     | 1,000        |
| 270                               | "Negare Baam" (P) ...                     | Do. ...          | Monthly ...              | Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fazlul Wahab. | .....        |



*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st  
December 1913.*

| No. | Name of Publications. | Where published. | Edition.   | Name, caste and age of Editor.              | Circulation. |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------|------------|---|--------------|
| 1   | "Prabahini" ...       | Calcutta ...     | Weekly ... | Babu Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu,<br>Brahmin. | ...          |



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## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February publishes a letter from its Azarbaijan correspondent, who complains that Persian ministers do not pay any attention to the state of things in the north of Persia, especially in Azarbaijan where the patience of the people is being sorely tried by the oppressions of Shuja-ud-Dowlah, and urgently calls for a change.

NAMAI MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
Feb. 2nd, 1914.

2. If the Liberals win, says the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th February, Ulsterites will probably rise in rebellion. Sir Edward Carson has got up a band of a hundred thousand armed men who will fight against the Government. If all this be true, what will be the effect on India?

NAYAK,  
Feb. 6th, 1914.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

3. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 31st January thanks the people who helped in the arrest of the perpetrator of the Shova Bazar outrage for their noble courage and sense of duty, and the Government for rewarding them.

HINDUSTHAN,  
Jan. 31st, 1914.

4. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 7th February says that at half-past four in the morning of the 29th January last the Captain of the 78th Punjabis, encamped at Comilla, entered into the house of Babu Rajani Kanta Nandi, pleader, awoke first the pleader's son and then the pleader with loud calls, and wanted to shoot down his dogs which the Captain said had been causing disturbance by barking. On the pleader's protesting against the Captain's conduct, he even ordered his orderly to enter inside the house and fetch the dogs, so that they might be shot; and if the pleader had not forcibly prevented the orderly from entering inside the house, the order would most probably have been carried out. On the pleader's complaining to the District Magistrate against the Captain's conduct, the Magistrate requested him not to proceed against the Captain legally, as he would himself have the dispute amicably settled.

BASUMATI,  
Feb. 7th, 1914.

5. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 6th February also reports the above case, and hopes that the Government will teach the Captain a wholesome lesson and make him bear in mind that India is not under a barbarous form of government.

SAMAY,  
Feb. 6th, 1914.

6. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 6th February writes that, in spite of the village of Kayetpara (within the jurisdiction of the Rupganj thana) being declared to be beyond the range of the batteries engaged in the military manœuvres, a number of police constables asked the inhabitants to vacate their houses on the night of the 30th January without having given them any previous notice whatever. The people were compelled to go away from their homes, leaving all their goods and chattels behind. There were some women who had been suffering from labour pain, but no mercy was shown even to them. Some of the leading men in the village went to lay the matter before the Magistrate, but he was not at home. It is strange that such a thing should take place under the British rule, and we appeal to Lord Carmichael to order an inquiry into the matter.

SAMAY,  
Feb. 6th, 1914.



DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA  
Feb. 7th, 1914.

7. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 7th February draws the attention of the Calcutta Police to a new form of gambling which has made its appearance in Calcutta streets. In street corners some people sit with pieces of paper rolled up like balls, most of which contain only rubbish, a few of them only containing paltry articles such as tin dishes and other knickknacks. People are invited to pay in something and try their luck. In this way many are being defrauded.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Feb. 10th, 1914.

8. Referring to the fact that cotton gambling is still going on surreptitiously in Calcutta and that the punishment provided in the present law for the offence is failing to check it, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th February prays for very stringent measures for checking the offence.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGAVASI,  
Feb. 7th, 1914.

9. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 7th February refers to the case in which one Bhagavan has been sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge of Chindwara in the Central Provinces to transportation for life for having murdered his wife and her paramour on seeing them together in a bed. Government strangely appealed against this judgment to the Judicial Commissioner for enhancement of sentence. The Judicial Commissioner, however, has dismissed the appeal with the remark that instead of enhancing the sentence it ought to be reduced. Government ought now actually to reduce the sentence.

(d)—Education.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Feb. 5th, 1914.

10. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th February takes exception to the prohibition of Saraswati Puja at the Narayanganj school by the District Magistrate of Dacca, and thinks it a pity that local Hindu feeling should be hurt in this way in spite of the Musalman students of the school raising no objection against the Puja. The Magistrate was led to do this at the instigation of Syed Rowsan Ali, a member of the school committee, and the paper is sorry that the Magistrate could not settle the matter otherwise.

MOHAMMADI,  
Feb. 6th, 1914.

11. A correspondent of the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th February complains that the headmaster, second master and head pandit of the Haripur Middle English School in the Rangpur district ridicule the religious practices of their Musalman students as perfectly useless and have stopped their Zohar Namaz by an order. They have also compelled them to pay subscriptions for the Hindu Saraswati Puja held in the school.

BANGAVASI,  
Feb. 7th, 1914.

12. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 7th February takes severe exception to the punishment of twelve stripes awarded by Mr. Stark, Inspector of schools, Burdwan Division, to a student aged 13 years at the most, of the Uttarpara Middle English School for having called out, *Sahab salaam, salaam, salaam*, while he was passing along the Grand Trunk Road. It is to be highly regretted that the Director of Public Instruction also has supported this punishment as a necessary disciplinary measure, without considering whether a boy of such a tender age can bear twelve stripes.

MIDNAPORE HITAIISHI,  
Jan. 26th, 1914.

13. The *Midnapore Hitaishi* [Midnapore] of the 26th January writes:—  
“Stipendiary Vice-Chancellor.” Many people are of opinion that the appointment of a stipendiary Vice-Chancellor will bring the Calcutta University thoroughly under Government's control. Most probably Government will be petitioned for reconsidering the question. The



*Indian Daily News* says that Dr. J. C. Bose should be given the stipendiary appointment.

14. A correspondent writes to the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 5th February complaining against the irregularity in paying aids to the schools which are supported by the

"Hardships of teachers."

District Board of Midnapore. The aid for every month ought to reach a school by the 10th or the 12th day of the next month, but this is never the case now-a-days. In fact, the schools in the Satahata Circle have not yet received their aids for September. And as this state of things means no end of hardships to the teachers of those schools, who are mostly ill-paid and very poor, the writer asks the authorities to enquire into the matter. The paper also draws the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the matter and asks him to raise the scale of salaries of the teachers.

15. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th February, in the course of an article entitled "Government and schools," in which it approvingly quotes the Revd. Mr.

Government and schools

Milburn's letter which appeared in the *Statesman*, remarks that it cannot be said that the introduction of the School Final Examination and the handing over of the recognition of schools to officials will prevent the repetition of the 'Stark' incident. It would therefore be well if Government considers all the pros and cons of the subject before taking any steps.

16. The following is taken from the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 2nd February:—

The new proposals regarding education.

Preparations are being made on a grand scale to bring the schools and colleges in this country completely under Government control, because, as the *Times* said some time ago, peace will never be established in India unless two or three generations of her young men are placed under the absolute guidance of the Government. Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee's motion in the Imperial Council in connection with the matter has been rejected and his request for all papers regarding the question being laid before the Council has not been complied with. It is for this reason that some people think that it is useless for Indians to go into the Legislative Councils, for they are not allowed to know in time what measures are to be taken for the furtherance of the people's good. It would perhaps be better if the public were to keep away from Councils. Indeed, it is this idea which brought Extremism into existence. Extremists used to hold that since the people had no hand in anything, it was useless for them to incur the displeasure of their rulers by exposing their faults or trying to correct their errors. They were moved to take up this attitude by a keen sense of wounded self-respect, but fortunately men like Surendra Nath, Bhupendra Nath, Ambica Charan, Ananda Chandra and others are now again eager to obtain seats in the Legislative Council and officials also are anxious to seek their co-operation. If, however, the requests of the representatives of the people are refused again and again, the old feeling of despair may be revived. The new educational scheme will affect the whole country, and so we have every right to discuss the matter. We can, of course, remain sulky and silent, but that would be shirking a duty. As for the School Final Examination, we should think that it will do good to the country. It is grinding of the examination mill which is responsible for the undermining of the health of many a man. And if this mischief is removed it will be rather a gain than otherwise. But if the public are to have no control over the new examination, education is likely to suffer and high English schools will fall into the same miserable state as middle vernacular and Middle English schools since the abolition of the public Middle Vernacular and Middle English examinations. We doubt whether many people would care to let the head-masters of schools decide the fate of their boys. Many schools will, we are afraid, be abolished. Suppose that a boy studies in a school for ten years and that his head-master dashes his hopes to the ground at the last moment. What will he do? It cannot be argued that the boy's lot will not be worse than if he were to get plucked in the University examination as at present. For in the University the examination is conducted on a fixed system and by examiners of unquestionable abilities; whereas in the School Final Examination a head master's whim may ruin a boy for ever. Then, again, the head-master may be a man of servile

SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 5th, 1914.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Feb. 5th, 1914.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,  
Feb. 2nd, 1914.



instincts or a European viewing the political aspirations of Indians with no friendly eye. Such teachers are sure to place obstacles in the way of the development of an independent spirit and manliness in us. Some of our countrymen think that the new scheme has its origin in political motives. But we doubt whether any narrowing of education will be conducive to the welfare of the country or the Government. May be a number of men will in future come to exist, who, having been educated under European teachers, will imbibe the freedom and manliness of the West. In fact, we often find even now that students of Government schools are more courageous and independent-minded than those of private schools.

In conclusion we repeat that the Government ought to have complied with Surendra Nath's request and that they ought to bear in mind that

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,  
"Rough-hew them how we will."

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HINDUSTHAN,  
Jan. 31st, 1914.

17. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 31st January objects to the rumoured scheme of quartering the Calcutta Fire Brigade in the building which was formerly the Wellington Square Pumping Station. The ground of objection is that the members of the Brigade are not well known for the meekness of their temperament. On the contrary, they have been proved in some cases to be men of a really rowdy character. The rumoured scheme has, therefore, created a panic among the peaceful inhabitants of the Wellington Square locality.

HINDUSTHAN,  
Jan. 31st, 1914.

18. Referring to the recent call of tenders by the Calcutta Corporation for supply of materials to it, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 31st January says:—It is a matter of general complaint that old contractors who have influence in the municipality always get contracts from it, even if they supply rotten materials, while new contractors who have no such influence are generally disappointed in getting contracts even if they supply very good things. How dare the old contractors who have been found dishonest or who could not supply materials to the municipality according to the terms of their old contracts, give fresh tenders to the municipality? The Corporation ought by all means to encourage new contractors by accepting their tenders.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Feb. 10th, 1914.

19. The *Maidan*, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th February, is the only pasturage in Calcutta. But it has become practically denuded of grass. We, therefore, request the Government to provide another pasturage somewhere near the city, so that by alternate pasturing the two pasture fields may be made to provide food for cattle.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

MOHAMMADI,  
Feb. 6th, 1914.

20. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th February publishes a correspondence in which the writer dilates on the injury which the permanent settlement has caused to poor raiyats by giving rise to non-occupancy tenures which are under the present law non-transferable. The real owners of the land have been deprived of their ownership, while a number of outsiders, who are generally capitalists and so forth, have been given ownership in it, with the result that these latter terribly oppress the poor raiyats for extorting money from them. We are glad to hear, continues the writer, that Government has appointed a committee to enquire into the matter. This committee, however, has taken the evidence of only a few men. A large number of witnesses should be examined, and these witnesses should not be townsmen, but villagers who are really interested in the enquiry. In conclusion, the writer prays to Government to make occupancy tenures transferable.



21. The Director of Agriculture, Punjab, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 7th February, submitted three proposals to Government for the cultivation of canalside lands in the Punjab. His first proposal in which he proposed the cultivation of long staple cotton only in certain lands has been rejected by Government possibly on the grounds of uncertainty of result and undesirability of compelling cultivators to cultivate one particular crop only. His second proposal, in which he proposed the cultivation of sugarcane only in 50,000 acres of land, binding the cultivators by agreement to supply the produce for experiments to a sugar factory which will be established by Government under a special arrangement, has been accepted by Government. It will be wrong to compel the cultivators to cultivate sugarcane only for experiment by Government unless specially favourable terms are offered to them. The Director's third proposal in which he proposed to set apart one-fifth of homestead lands for pasture has been rejected by Government in spite of its being a very good proposal. This proposal, if it had been accepted, would have immensely improved the condition of cattle in the locality and thus indirectly benefited the cultivators. Is the Government so shortsighted that nothing but the prospect of immediate direct gain can move it to action?

*BASUMATI*,  
Feb. 7th, 1914.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

22. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 2nd February is sorry to find that in spite of there being no prospect of the river at Noakhali receding, the Government still continues to build houses there and thus waste large sums of money.

*NOAKHALI  
SAMILANI*,  
Feb. 2nd, 1914.

23. The *Murhidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 4th February deplores the present silted up condition of the Bhagirathi and writes that at Berhampore the water of the river has become quite dirty and stands as a threat to local sanitation. The paper asks the Government to improve the river before it is too late.

*MURSHIDABAD  
HITAISHI*,  
Feb. 4th, 1914.

(h)—*General.*

24. A correspondent of the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 6th February pays high compliment to the conduct of the troops drafted into Dacca for manœuvring, but regrets that the manœuvres have been the occasion of intense suffering and ruinous loss to the inhabitants of many villages. These villages having fallen within the range of the batteries to be used in the manœuvres the authorities had issued orders for their evacuation. This evacuation caused the villagers intense suffering and loss. Over and above that, when they returned to their homes they found that their stocks of paddy and rice which they could not take away with them had been stolen. The attention of the Government is drawn to the matter.

*MOSLEM HITAISHI*,  
Feb. 6th, 1914.

25. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th February has a long article on the deliberations of the Sanitary Conference on malaria, and says that defective drainage caused by railway lines and embankments unprovided with sufficient numbers of culverts and the silting up of rivers are the root causes of malaria. Whatever the cost may be of remedying this evil, it must be remedied before malaria can be checked in Bengal. It cannot be believed that if Government earnestly takes up the matter in hand, it will not be able to find money for carrying out the reform. It can be boldly said that zamindars and the people will come forward to help the Government in the work to the utmost of their means.

*HITAVADI*,  
Feb. 6th, 1914.

26. The *Medinipur Hitaishi* [Midnapore] of the 26th January thanks the Government for the notification published in *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 21st idem to the effect

*MEDINIPUR  
HITAISHI*,  
Jan. 26th, 1914.



that if the subdivisional officer of Goalundo comes to understand that any cooly has been sent to any tea-garden by means of misrepresentation, he will have the power to issue orders for his release and repatriation.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 10th, 1914.

27. In an article under the marginally noted heading the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th February refers to the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces on the occasion of the release of the Ajodhya rioters, in the course of which His Honour said:—

"Victory to Ajodhya." "Stand upon your religious rights by all means, but consent to exercise them in such a way as not to wound the feelings of your neighbours who do not belong to your creed. Remember that Government has to maintain, and will resolutely maintain, peace and order at whatever cost, but remember, also, that behind the screen of safety which you thus secure you have an opportunity of joining hands and working together for the common good. I ask you to-day to seize that opportunity, and to redeem this city from the reproach of useless quarrelling and bloodshed."

The paper thanks Sir James Meston and Lord Hardinge for the noble-mindedness they have shown and prays for the permanence of British rule. The journal also asks all Hindus and Musalmans to benefit by Sir James Meston's wholesome advice.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Jan. 27th, 1914.

28. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 27th January says that Government has made a mistake by not accepting Mr. Banerjee's Resolution on the Press Act. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's Resolution for a slight amendment of the Press Act. Government has repeatedly confiscated large sums of security money deposited by the *Zemindar* newspaper and at last confiscated its press also. The High Court, however, has practically no jurisdiction in this matter. It is to remedy this undesirable state of things that Mr. Banerjee moved his Resolution. Its rejection has given rise to a strong agitation against the Press Act which, it is afraid, will spread far and wide.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Feb. 2nd, 1914.

The Press Act.

29. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February writes:—

The rigorous nature of the Press Act is now being discussed all over the country, but there is nothing for us to say in the matter for our rulers will do whatever they please. One thing, however, strikes us as rather peculiar, and that is that nothing is done to newspapers conducted by white men if, as they often do, they publish objectionable matter. In many of these papers articles appear which hurt the religious feelings of the Indian public, and it is time something was done to put a stop to such writings. We do not object to the Press Act being applied rigorously, but it should be applied equally to all.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Feb. 7th, 1914.

30. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 7th February remarks that it appears that the building of the New Delhi will cost a good deal more than what was previously estimated at the time when Lord Hardinge sent his famous despatch to the Secretary of State for India. It does not understand how India can afford to spend such a huge sum of money on the building of the new capital.

BASUMATI,  
Feb. 7th, 1914.

31. Referring to the Resolution which the Bengal Chamber of Commerce proposes to pass in its ensuing annual meeting, protesting against the building of the Capital at Delhi on the ground of cost, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 7th February says:— Government should spend public money on works of public utility. What benefit will the Indian public derive from having the capital at Delhi?

MOHAMMADI,  
Feb. 6th, 1914.

32. Referring to the strong remarks made by the *Englishman* newspaper on the scheme of building the capital at Delhi, the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th February says:— Had any Indian newspaper published remarks much less strong than those of the *Englishman* it would have been at once brought under the operation of the Press Act. Nevertheless, what the *Englishman* has said is perfectly true. Is the scheme of building the Capital at Delhi unchangeable? After the annulment of the partition of Bengal one cannot easily believe that it is so.



33. Referring to the prevalence of high prices, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 6th February draws the attention of the Government to the hard lot of the clerks of Registry offices who receive salaries of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month and of the Chaprasis in them who receive salaries of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per month?

MOSLEM HITASHI,  
Feb. 6th, 1914.

High prices and low pays of Registry office clerks and Chaprasis.

34. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 6th February also publishes a prayer of the clerks and menials attached to Registry offices for enhancement of pay.

MOHAMMADI,  
Feb. 6th, 1914.

"Registry office Amla."

35. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 4th February remarks that when Mr. Hallward abused the Indians Sir Charles Bayley himself apologised for his conduct. He knows that the British rule in India is not dependent on the strength of the sword but on the love and affection of the people. It hopes that he will take note of the action of these oppressive officials as well as of Mr. Nathan's pronouncement and take such action as to stop such high-handed procedure.

BIR BHARAT,  
Feb. 4th, 1914.

Hindusthani shoe question in Behar.

36. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 6th February remarks that in the official report of the Council the word 'slipper' has been substituted for 'Hindusthani shoe.' The paper would like to know whether this change is a deliberate one or not. It concludes by saying that under any circumstances Mr. Nathan ought not to excite the public mind on this point. Will Sir Charles Bayley allow the growth of unrest in the country?

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Feb. 6th, 1914.

*Ibid.*

37. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 5th February publishes a letter in which the following allegations are made against Babu Navagopal Chaki, Subdivisional Officer of Gopalganj (in the Faridpur district):—

SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 5th, 1914.

For some time past Babu Kedareshwar Ray Chaudhuri, an old and highly respected Muktear, seems to have been in the bad books of the Subdivisional Officer who is harassing him in various ways. Kedar Babu was first prosecuted for having allowed some of his trees to encroach upon a public road. This charge was proved to be groundless, but Kedar Babu had, all the same, to stand in the prisoners' dock and to submit to various kinds of humiliation. He was next charged with having cut down a tree in the compound of the Charitable Dispensary which, by the way, is built on a piece of land presented by him to the institution. The complainant in the case was ostensibly the Secretary of the Dispensary Committee, but he admitted that he did not know who looked after the case. In this instance also Kedar Babu was acquitted as it was proved that the tree belonged to his own compound, his house being adjacent to the Dispensary. And lastly, one Manulla Khan has brought a case under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code against Kedar Babu and his son-in-law. The complaint was instituted in the Court of the Subdivisional Officer who forthwith issued a warrant against both the defendants, refused them bail and kept them in *hajut* for 30 hours. While Kedar Babu was in the lock-up a portion of his house was burnt down by some incendiary. Now what we are anxious to know is who is behind all this mischief. Navagopal Babu, the Subdivisional Officer, has been in the subdivision for more than five years, and it is strange that in spite of his transfer being gazetted shortly before the Christmas holidays, he has not been removed from the place. We hear that he has somehow managed to get his transfer cancelled. We do not know what attraction a backward place like Gopalganj can possibly have for him, but we request the Government to enquire into the allegations made above.

38. The following is taken from a letter under the marginally noted heading which appears in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 5th February over the signatures of Babu Rasikchandra Halder and five other inhabitants of Chakraipur, thana Magra Hat, district 24 Parganas:—

SANJIVANI,  
Feb. 5th, 1914.

"A serious allegation" against the Subdivisional Officer of Diamond Harbour.

An attempt is being made to open a school, to be called the Magrahat High English School and Madrassa, near the railway station at Magra Hat in the Diamond Harbour subdivision. We hear that Mr. C. H. Crosse, the



subdivisional officer of Diamond Harbour, is taking the lead in this undertaking. He has circulated receipts for subscriptions signed by himself, among the people living within the jurisdiction of the Magra Hat thana. It is also reported that he has issued an order that every person will have to subscribe to the school a sum equal to what he annually pays as Chaukidari Tax. This is no doubt quite becoming in a high official like Mr. Crosse and shows the greatness of his mind. He is trying to do good to the people and everybody ought to help him according to his means. But there are certain matters which deserve consideration.

(1) Village people are mostly poor and illiterate. They earn a scanty living by manual labour, and as they are too poor to spend anything on their children's education, our benign Government comes to their aid and grants money for educating their sons. It would, therefore, have been a very noble act if Mr. Crosse had exempted such people from payment of the subscriptions.

(2) Persons who live four miles or further away from the place where the school is proposed to be built, consider it useless to subscribe to the funds of such a school and rather prefer to spend that money on a school or *pathsala* near their homes. This is a thing which should be taken into consideration.

(3) The task of raising subscriptions has been placed in the hands of police constables and collectors of chaukidari tax. And considering that a request from a magistrate amounts to nothing short of a command, the persons who are realizing the subscriptions are doing so quite rigorously. They do not allow anybody time to raise the necessary money and often threaten them with distraint. We should think the subscriptions should have been collected by private individuals instead of policemen, for then the people would have been spared much oppression.

(4) If a proper enquiry be instituted into this matter by competent persons, plenty of evidence will be forthcoming. So far as we have been able to ascertain, subscriptions have been realized under compulsion from Mahendra Nath Mandal, Sagar Chandra Halder, Rasik Chandra Halder, Srinath Sardar, Aghor Chandra Sardar and Nimai Chand Sardar belonging to No. 6 union, 7 or 8 miles from Magra Hat. In one or two villages fights have taken place between the villagers and the collectors of the subscriptions. The oppression should be stopped before long.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Feb. 10th, 1914.

39. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th February says that Government ought to keep a sharp eye on the working of insurance companies in the interest of the thousands of poor people who will be ruined if they fail.

Insurance companies.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGAVASI,  
Feb. 7th, 1914.

40. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 7th February draws the attention of the Government to the complaint that chaukidari tax is being realized with *zulum* from the inhabitants of certain villages under the Bhagavanpur thana, within the Contai subdivision of Midnapore district, who have been made absolutely destitute by the last flood.

SURAJ,  
Feb. 2nd, 1914.

41. The present miserable condition of India reminds the *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 2nd February of the song composed by the late Kaliprasanna Kavyavisarad, which begins—  
“What is the condition of our country?”  
“Brother, what is the condition of our country?”

The chronic poverty of the people, the agonies of millions of Indians dying from starvation, the lean and frail bodies of villagers suffering from malaria, says the paper, break one's heart, and no one knows when all this misery will end. As for Pabna, famine has already broken out in the district, and, the journal fears, will before long assume a dire shape.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Feb. 5th, 1914.

42. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th February is of opinion that the real cause of the gradual thinning out of the population of Bengal is not malaria or other diseases, but the poverty of the people which, by weakening their constitution, makes them an easy prey to diseases. The majority of the people make a living from agriculture, and frequent failures of crops have rendered their



condition quite miserable. Besides, what little of crops are grown are mostly sent away from the country, and so the people themselves are underfed. It is a pity that, while the people of this country starve, their food is taken away by others for manufacturing intoxicants. But there is no help for it, nor can our Government give us any protection against the mischief.

# VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 8th February remarks that love of luxury and amusements among Englishmen has increased tremendously. It quotes statistics of expenditure under different heads, such as theatre, music halls, etc., and then goes on to say that it is not strange that under such circumstances people have become tired of enlisting themselves as soldiers. In a country where 80 lakhs of rupees are spent every week on shows nobody will like to suffer any hardship from rains and storms.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Feb. 8th, 1914.

44. In an article under the marginally-noted heading, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th February strongly condemns the practice of what it describes as the selling of boys by Bengalis, and asks the Government to pass a law penalising the acceptance of "bridegroom price." The paper considers it a shame that Bengalis should be so mean as to ask "ruinous prices" for their sons on the occasion of their marriage, and thinks that a stoppage of the pernicious system, which has recently compelled a girl to commit suicide, is much more important than was the passing of the Age of Consent Act.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 10th, 1914.

45. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 27th January writes:—

CHARU MIHIR  
Jan. 27th, 1914.

Anarchism in India.

Anarchism and unrest seem to be inalienable companions of civilisation and enlightenment. The more the latter spreads, the more do they flourish. This is the condition in Europe. India was so long free from the social canker of anarchism. But of late it has attacked her also. Its activity seems to be mainly directed against police officers. Repressive measures have failed to check it. A kind and sympathetic rule like the present one of Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmichael also seems to have no effect on it. It is a misfortune that a section of the Anglo-Indian Press makes the Indian public responsible to a large extent for this survival of anarchism. These Anglo-Indians think that without the help and sympathy of the public the anarchists cannot live and work. They are, however, mistaken. The ways of the anarchists are most secret. This is patent from the fact that even the powerful and elaborate organization of the police has so long failed to find them out. In the Sovabazar outrage the public has helped in the arrest of the assassin, and Lord Carmichael has thanked it for this noble work. Still the *Englishman* newspaper will say that the public is in league with the anarchists. England is not free from the activity of anarchists. Does any one, therefore, think that the English public are in league with anarchists? It is because India is India and a foreign land to Englishmen that they are capable of entertaining such an idea about the Indian public.

46. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February writes:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Feb. 2nd, 1914.

"Repressing the extremists."

Although the number of the Extremists is very small, they are enemies of the country and, as such, a set of men who deserve all contempt. They want to break the country's peace and bring unhappiness and misery into it by committing secret murders. India is proverbially a peaceful country, and though a number of men had so long been describing the Indians as Extremists one and all, the truth has at last manifested itself to them that the people of this country are loyal and that they are anxious to have the Extremists put down. India cannot tolerate the violent acts of the Extremists any more. We do not think that either excessively rigorous laws or too much leniency will be able to punish those youths who have been led astray by pernicious counsel. First of all it should be borne in mind that it is only a handful of so-called enterprising youths who are now engaged in what they suppose to be the service of their country and whose heads have been turned by the Western ideas of fraternity,



equality and liberty which they have imbibed from books about Cromwell, Hampden, etc. They are not an organised body nor have they any leader, as is wrongly supposed by some. In fact, it is impossible for any organised party to be formed in India, especially in Bengal, for every one wants to lead and no one cares to follow. Besides, mutual trust is a thing quite unknown in this country, and no secret is safe with anybody. Hence everything a man does in India is a thing wholly his own. Indians are a sentimental people and are often led by sentiment into doing things heedless of the consequences. Of course, it is not every one who is of this nature, for then our country would not have been so great. It is only those who have got only a shallow education and have imbibed the vices which Western education placed before their eyes, that swell the ranks of the Extremists; really respectable people are never found to do so. These men have no religion and lose all sense of right and wrong owing to poverty and discontent. They are easily led away by evil counsel, and the way to bring them back to the right path is to give them food when they are hungry, abolish the present system of education which they consider only as a means of earning money, and make them righteous and obedient to social laws. Extremism did not exist in India so long as Oriental education was in vogue; it has come to this country from the West. Our boys should, therefore, be educated according to our good old methods and taught to follow our own religion. They should be trained for agricultural and industrial occupations. It is then alone that they will be able to remove our country's poverty and to become responsible members of the society. We ask our Government to take these suggestions into consideration. To us, Hindus, our sovereign is a god, and if there are a few Extremists among us it can never be difficult to repress them.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Feb. 10th, 1914.

47. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th February draws the attention of the Government to an article published in the *Jyoti* newspaper of Chittagong dated the 26th February *sic.*, in which the writer, after reviewing the views of officials, Anglo-Indians, Indians, the press and so forth, on the origin and growth of anarchism in India, requests them all to give up their mutual quarrels on the subject, and work unitedly, with honesty and faith, for the suppression of the evil. If this is done, the anarchists will surely be detected and the evil of anarchism rooted out of the country.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 4th, 1914.

48. Referring to the confiscation of the zamindar press, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th February says that the outcry against this confiscation is somewhat ridiculous. The press is a western institution which the English fondly gave to the Indians and is now taking back from them because they are using it against the English. Even common people with no power are generally impatient of criticism. Why then should not the powerful English also be so? Again, what right have the conquered Indians to discuss politics? The Indian Empire will belong to the English only so long as they will be able to keep the Indians under their heels. The powerful shall enjoy the world. So long as the English will remain powerful, they will enjoy the Indian Empire. Who are the Indians to grudge this? If it is asked, how will the people who are connected with the press earn their livelihood if the press is abolished, the reply is, let them beg or conduct newspapers steering clear of the legal rock. First, for Indians to discuss politics in newspapers is *ultra vires*. Secondly, why should the Indians officiously tell others the secrets of their home? Who wants their advice?

NAYAK,  
Feb. 7th, 1914

49. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th February writes as follows:—  
The last foreign mail has brought us the following news:—  
"A picture"—anarchism in the West and in India.

NEW YORK, JAN. 28.

Luring the trial of a "gangster" for placing a bomb in a tenement, a member of the gang confessed that he had placed eighty bombs in houses in the city, in consideration of money paid by property owners who hoped to benefit by the insurance. He also confessed that he had participated in two murders by the gang for booty.



This shows how anarchism degenerates into felony of the most heinous kind. We have always said that good cannot be attained by sinful means. The idea of meeting deceit by deceit is a most foolish idea. Patriotism cannot be practised by criminal means. An ounce of sin spoils a gallon of good work. In Europe the bombist was first a real patriot. But the sin of bombism has gradually turned him into a professional felon. Here in India also anarchism has, even by this time, degenerated into felony, for it is sure that all the so-called political dacoities are not committed with a patriotic motive. Again, an anarchical movement is bound, by its very sinful nature, to fail. In Europe it has proved to be a failure. It still survives in India, because Indian youths are generally more intelligent than the ordinary class of felons in Europe, the Indian anarchists have given a cloak of religion to anarchism, and the Indian police is less efficient than the European police. It is never possible that a few anarchists should ever be able by a few murders to destroy a powerful Government. It is utter foolishness to expect a human Government to be perfectly immaculate, to expect that it should never oppress nor ever support oppression. As in India black men are sometimes oppressed by the ruling power, so in Europe also the poor are oppressed by it. The bomb and revolver cannot remedy this. No bomb and revolver were required to remedy the indigo oppression in Bengal. The ruling power itself came forward to suppress it. It is best to patiently bear oppression, not swerving an inch from the path of righteousness. If this is done, no political agitation becomes necessary to remove the oppression. The remedy comes by a natural law in the shape of a change in the policy of administration.

50. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 7th February supports the "Civil and Military Gazette" in all that it has said relating to the management of the People's Bank, the failure of which has been a national catastrophe in the Punjab, but protests against its remarks that by buying swadeshi articles at prices higher than those of foreign articles the Indians act against the British Government and that in the business market, as in every other place, the fittest only survive. That all industries have, first of all, to be supported by protection is known to every student of political economy. As regards the political aspect of the swadeshi agitation it is only an excrescence added to it by those who did not understand its real purpose. In reality, it is purely an economic agitation and has nothing to do with politics.

Feb. 7th, 1914.

51. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th February says that in spite of the charm which the civilisation of Europe may have for some people, the future of that continent is very gloomy indeed. Europeans have now become mostly atheists and are steeped in luxury. Social bonds are gradually becoming loose and the classes and the masses are now at war with each other. Women are now claiming equal political privileges with men. The worship of money is now the sole object of the people. If this state of things goes on for some time more there is a very dark prospect in store for Europe. Germany is now madly hankering for money and her people are addicted to luxury and vice. The Russo-Japanese war has exposed the weakness of Russia, and the growing fire of internal troubles may some day consume the empire. As for France, an inordinate love of luxury is ruining her people and steadily thinning out their number. And lastly, England is sorely perplexed with the affairs in Ireland over and above the troubles at home from labourites and suffragettes. As Napoleon said, imagination rules the world. And it is this imagination which has become almost a rarity in Europe. Europe now cares only for money. The European Powers have no mutual trust and are jealous of one another. The greatness of England especially has made her an object of envy. It is only timidity which prevents a war among the Powers, but there is no knowing when it will break out. It is a pity, says the paper, that Bengalis should eagerly imitate the civilisation of Europe which is the source of so much mischief.

NAYAK,  
Feb. 6th, 1914.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

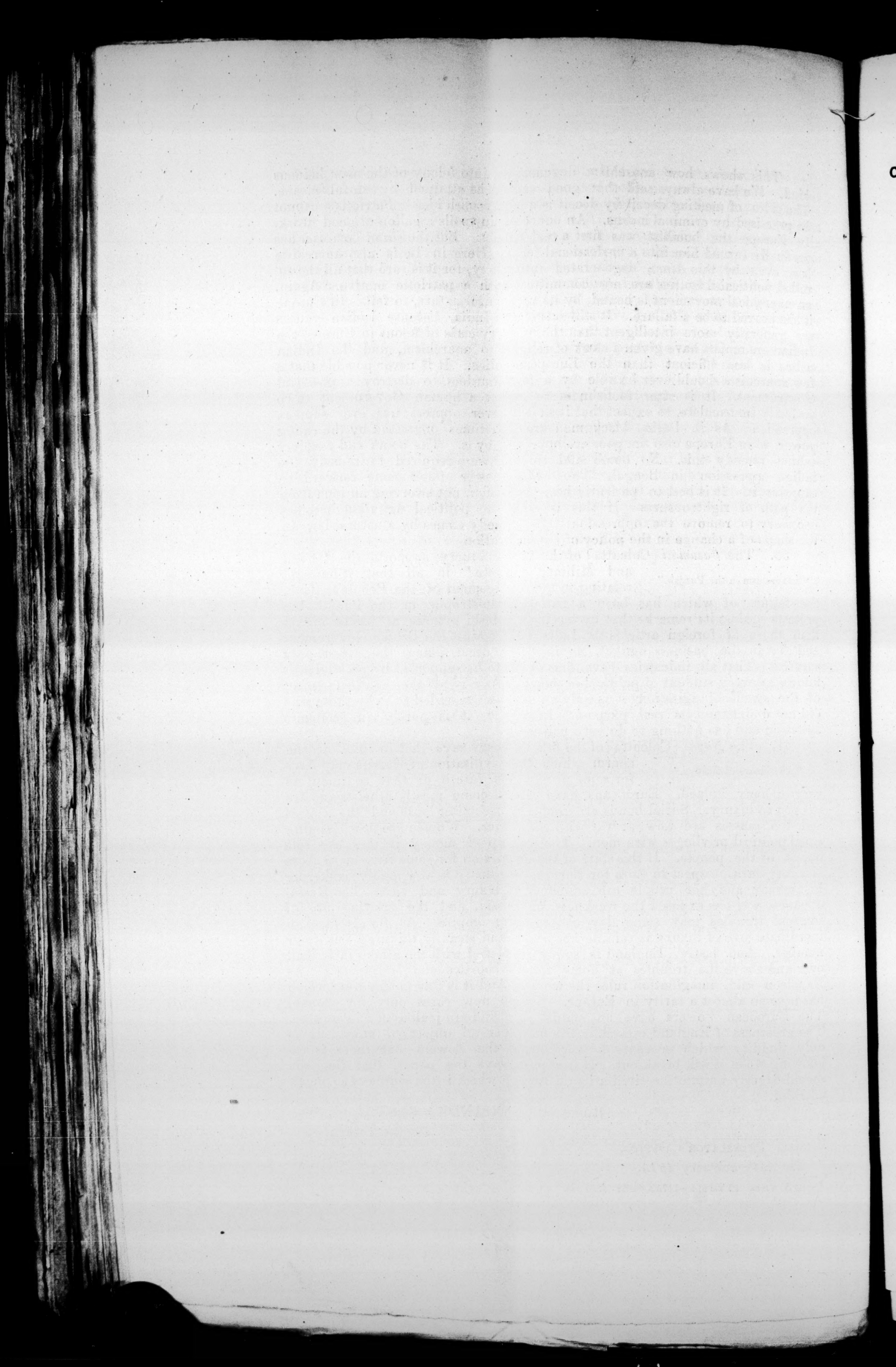
*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 14th February 1914.*

B. S. Press 18 2-1914-1175X-183 - C. J. D.







**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 14th February 1914.**

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1871

CONFIDENTIAL

# REPORT PART II

## REPLY-OWNED ENGINEERS' REPAIRS IN 1871

Work under 14th February 1871

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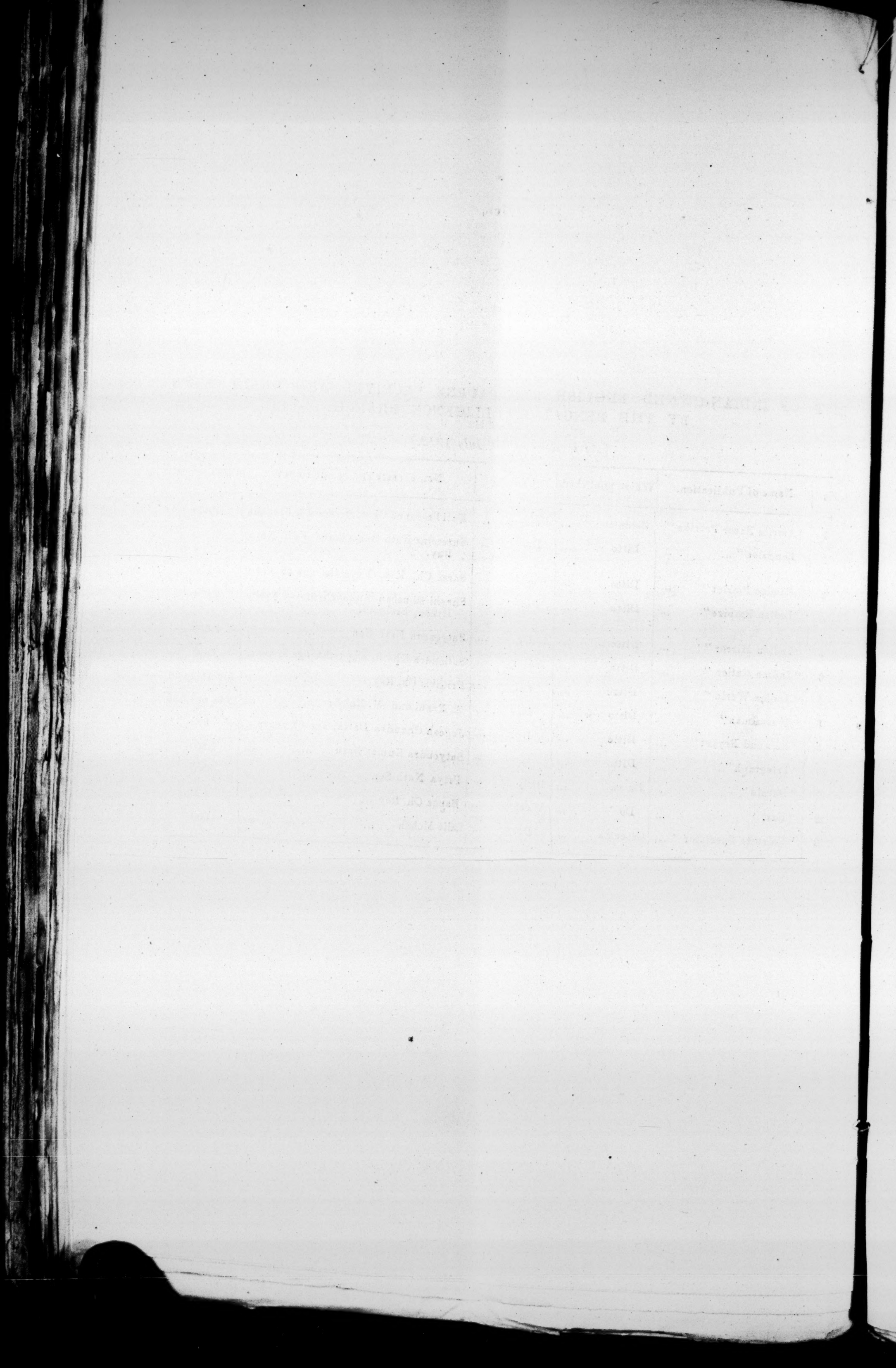


LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]

| No. | Name of Publication.   | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor.                         | Circulation.   |
|-----|------------------------|------------------|----------|--|----------------|
| 1   | "Amrita Bazar Patrika" | Calcutta         | Daily    | Kali Prasanna Chatarji, age 48, Brahmin                | 1,400          |
| 2   | "Bengalee" ...         | Ditto            | Do.      | Surenendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.             | 4,500          |
| 3   | "Hindoo Patriot"       | Ditto            | Weekly   | Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years                  | 1,000          |
| 4   | "Indian Empire"        | Ditto            | Do.      | Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin. | 2,000          |
| 5   | "Indian Mirror"        | Ditto            | Daily    | Satyendra Nath Sen                                     | 1,200          |
| 6   | "Indian Nation"        | Ditto            | Weekly   | Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years                | 800            |
| 7   | "Indian World"         | Ditto            | Do.      | Prithvis Ch. Ray                                       | 500 to 1,000   |
| 8   | "Mussalman"            | Ditto            | Do.      | A. Rasul and M. Rahman                                 | 1,000 to 1,500 |
| 9   | "Reis and Rayyet"      | Ditto            | Do.      | Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years                     | 350            |
| 10  | "Telegraph"            | Ditto            | Do.      | Satyendra Kumar Basu                                   | 1,200          |
| 11  | "Herald"               | Dacca            | Daily    | Priya Nath Sen   | 260            |
| 12  | "East"                 | Do.              | Weekly   | Banga Ch. Ray  | 200            |
| 13  | "Calcutta Spectator"   | Calcutta         | Do.      | Lalit Mohan  | 500            |







## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

BENGALURU,  
8th Feb. 1914.

128. The *Bengalee* remarks that General Smuts by a long speech in the House of Assembly has sought to justify the extraordinary actions of the Union Government in suppressing the recent white-labour strike. The merits of the defence can only be pronounced upon by an intimate knowledge of the situation which according to the local authorities developed such serious proportions as to place itself beyond the operation of ordinary law. When General Smuts says that the syndicalists had established martial law by the mob it is open to the labourites to reply that he is supporting severe repression tempored by apherisms. The paper does not know whether the deportees were syndicalists or exponents of a legitimate industrial movement. It may be the case of giving the dog a bad name. It is impossible to believe that a man like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is countenancing syndicalism. It is quite probable that white labour in South Africa went to the length of adopting dangerous tactics and compelled equally dangerous tactics on the part of the Government for the suppression of the unrest. But no correct reading of the situation is possible only by hearing one side, and in the absence of an authenticated report of the case for labour it is not fair to be carried away by General Smuts' damaging description of the speeches and deeds of the Labour leaders. It is always easy to bid for a good deal of public sympathy by the parrot cry of "law and order in danger." But in these days of democratic feelings the version of the Executive as to the excesses of a certain section of the community is apt to be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. In any case until the labourites are enabled to say their say through some such opportunity as the proposed Labour amendment to the Address at the opening of the British Parliament it is only meet and proper to reserve judgment in the matter. In the meantime it does not appear that General Smuts with all his command of smart expressions and special knowledge of the antecedents of some of the Labour leaders has succeeded in making out a case for deportation. Even a blackguard requires to be heard before he is driven away from a country as an enemy to society. General Smuts quoted the speeches made by the deportees to show that they aimed at revolution and civil war and that the ordinary law never contemplated such a situation which was one of civil war. He also believed that if the deportees had been indicted in the ordinary courts the Government would never have secured a conviction. The latter statement throws some doubt on the fact whether the deportees actually made revolutionary and incendiary speeches. If they had done so, why should it have been at all difficult to secure their conviction in a Law Court? If the South African State had a defective legal armoury the citizens were not to suffer for its failings. If they had been encouraged to feel by an inadequate provision for dealing with inflammatory literature that they could indulge in the most dangerous oratorical outbursts then the Executive had no right to step in the breach all on a sudden and visit the consequences of their own want of foresight on the supposed delinquents. All that the situation calls for is the widening of the arm of the law if it was not already so, for reaching the alleged excesses on the part of the labour leaders and not a flagrant violation of the most elementary right of citizenship. How would the Anglo-Indian Press which is making so much capital out of General Smuts' defence of deportation like it if the British Cabinet were to take a leaf out of the book of the South African Executive and deport Sir Edward Carson and his followers? The same charge which General Smuts lays at the door of the South African deportees, i.e., inciting to civil war, can be very easily driven home to Sir Edward Carson and his party with this difference, that while the world knows very little of the utterances and doings of these deportees, the Ulster stalwarts' militant tactics is now a matter of common knowledge. The truth is that such obscurantist principles and methods of government can only be safely pursued in countries where the popular conscience about the sacredness of the rights of citizenship has not yet become sufficiently sensitive. The protection of such individual rights as that



of trial before punishment has an important bearing on social welfare itself. If the Executive were conceded the power to summarily remove from their scene of action every writer and speaker whom they consider dangerous then none would be so poorer as human society. A society does not fully realise what it owes to a particular writer or speaker till sufficient time has elapsed for a fair trial of the sentiments preached. It is there for the highest interest of society itself to keep intact for a citizen his right to speak and act till a properly constituted Court of Law has pronounced on the merits of his activities.

BENGALIAN,  
13th Feb. 1914.

129. The *Bengalee* remarks that the Premier's speech on the Home Rule controversy is characteristic of the mental attitude which should prevail in high quarters when a

The Premier's Speech. whole people happen to be in ferment. The Ulsterites have done their best during the last few months to tempt the Government. They have systematically indulged in threats of violence and actually organised armed resistance to prevent the carrying out of a constitutional measure. The anarchist methods which Ulster has threatened and which the whole body of Unionists have encouraged would have led to terrible suppressive measures in any other country. But even when told to his face that Ulster was not bluffing, Mr. Asquith's blood was not up, but on the contrary he held out the promise of a satisfactory compromise which would take the form of Home Rule within Home Rule. If sentiment compels such compromise in Great Britain then why should it receive a different treatment in the case of other people?

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

MUSALMAN,  
6th Feb. 1914.

130. The *Musalman* remarks that it is already known that punitive chaukidars have been quartered in some villages on the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway line in the subdivision of Basirhat in the district of the 24-Parganas. The burden of maintaining the chaukidars has, of course, fallen on villagers and a tax of 14 annas per head per quarter is being realised. The local people in general do not understand the necessity for the quartering of the chaukidars and the imposition of the tax. On enquiry it is learnt that the action of the local authorities is based on information that some mischievous boys placed bricks on the line and did similar other things calculated to wreck, or at least derail, a passing train. If the information is based on fact, and if such incidents were frequent, and if the culprits evaded punishment on account of any connivance on the part of the villagers, the imposition of the punitive tax is then quite justifiable. Any attempt to derail a train is a serious matter, and those who are connected with such an attempt or those whose connivance helps the mischief-makers to escape punishment must be severely dealt with. No responsible citizen would take any exception to the action of the local authorities if they have sufficient evidence in their possession, justifying the imposition of the punitive tax. But the public, too must be convinced of the justification of the course they have adopted. Unfortunately, they have done nothing which convinces the people of the necessity for the measure. If attempts to derail trains have been very frequent, the authorities must let the people know how many times and at what places they were made. Moreover, if enquiries have been held and the police have failed to trace the culprits, that is a reflection more on the detective ability of the local police than on the conduct of the villagers. In short, the authorities have not been able to show that the imposition of the tax—a tax which generally falls on the innocent—is justifiable, and the local public therefore demand that it should no longer be levied. Moreover, the paper has ascertained from reliable sources that the tax has been imposed most indiscriminately. People who, on account of their poverty, are exempted from the ordinary chaukidari tax of one anna and six pies per quarter, and who live in the interior of the villages and not by the side of the railway line, have been subjected to the punitive tax of 14 annas a quarter,



which is a heavy burden to them. Perhaps some people cannot understand how 14 annas a quarter can ever be a burden to any person, however poor he may be. It would be useless to try to convince them for surely they do not know, and are incapable of understanding, what abject poverty prevails in the rural areas. At some places those who live by the side of the line have been spared, while the tax has been imposed on persons living at a distance of from half to one mile. Will the authorities enlighten the public as to the principle that has been followed in imposing the tax?

131. The *Bengalee* observes that pro-Indian members of Parliament have from time to time brought to the notice of the

Confession before trial.

House cases of ill-treatment of undertrial prisoners arising from the existing system of recording confessions before trial and urged the necessity of either doing away with the procedure or surrounding it with adequate safeguards. The Government of India have gone into the matter with the assistance of Local Governments and embodied the results of their investigations and deliberations in a lengthy correspondence to the Secretary of State for India which has been presented to Parliament and laid before the public through the newspaper Press. The Government of India state that as a result of enquiry they found a practical unanimity of judicial authority against any prohibition of confession before trial, only the Lower Burma Chief Court, three Judges of the Madras High Court and one Judge of the Bombay High Court having declared themselves in favour of it. The advocates of prohibition urge the step not only to ward off chances of ill-treatment of prisoners but to stimulate efforts for independent evidence and clues on the part of the police. By way of meeting their arguments the correspondence observes that "the prohibition of confessions would do little in itself to diminish the risk of the ill-treatment of the accused because the obtaining of a confession is not the sole or even the principal motive which induces incompetent or dishonest police officers to resort to a mixture of coaxing, threatening and worry and ill-usage." It is too delightfully vague and indefinite a statement to weaken the case for prohibition. So far as the public are aware it is the privilege of obtaining confession which seems to be the most prolific source of police oppression of people charged with criminal actions. In the absence of a definite specification of the other incentives which prompt oppression, even if they exist, they need not cause much anxiety. That there may be other minor motives is no reason why the chief motive should not be taken away. The Government of India also do not seem to attach much importance to these secondary motives or they would not have said "that our conclusions in this respect need not however prevent the adoption of any measures calculated to discourage the police from placing reliance on confession and thus neglecting to pursue definite clues to diminish the risk of the ill-treatment of accused persons." In the paper's opinion the principle of obtaining confession from the accused is hardly consistent with the excellent legal dictum which warns criminals against making incriminating statements. The accused in the fit of self-condemnation which generally follows the commission of a crime are apt to say things which may give an exaggerated impression of the nature of their offence. Besides, he is not then in a fit mental state to weigh the consequences of his words. All these considerations coupled with the contingency of liability to oppression emphasize the need of prohibition of confessions before trial. Prohibition seems to be the more called for in view of the fact that Government think it impracticable to withhold confessing prisoners from police custody. It is admitted that in that case they cannot be saved from further tutoring. The police if they thus get an opportunity to ply them with false hopes and assurances may definitely commit them to their self-condemnatory statements and prevent the possibility of retraction. It is difficult to understand why the Government should at all persist in retaining this unsatisfactory source of information while competent police officers can pursue independent clues for sufficient evidence to facilitate the ends of justice.

132. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that although the partition of the Police Court of Calcutta is only a local question affecting the people of this city, it has its humour, which will not be lost on the general public. It may be remembered that the paper protested against the measure in a series of articles, but, as usual, it cried in vain. The partition is now an accomplished fact, and the Government Resolution on the subject in which the then

The sequel to the partition of the Calcutta Police Court.

BENGALU,  
8th Feb. 1914.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
13th Feb. 1914.



existing arrangements of the Police Courts were characterised as seriously inconvenient to all, rendering the orderly and prompt despatch of business a matter of great difficulty, was given effect to on the 15th January last. A curious thing happened only a day or two after the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate had been given effect to. It was found out that there were very few serious cases in the Kyd Street Court! A Barrister Magistrate drawing Rs. 1,250 a month was thus about to die of ennui. Of course he could sleep in his private chamber and pass his time pleasantly, but that might make him sit up long wintry nights without his usual slumber. And would not the Indian papers make fun at his expense, were he to do nothing or very little while drawing Rs. 1,250 a month? So some work must be found out for him. And it was at once ordered that all the cases under the Cruelty to Animals Act, sent up by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, all the obstruction cases occurring within the jurisdiction of the Port Police and all the petty cases taken cognizance of by the Traffic Police shall be heard in Kyd Street. Thus a highly-paid Magistrate has to do the duty of a third-class Honorary Magistrate! As regards the convenience of the present arrangement, well, the authors of the partition are not likely to be proud of their achievement when they know the real situation. Fancy a poor carter who happens to be arrested by a Society of the Preventive of Cruelty to Animals, Agent near Shambazar Bridge, or a dinghi manji who happens to be arrested by the Port Police near Cossipur, or a pedestrian who incurs the displeasure of the Traffic Police at the crossing of the Harrison Road with the Chitpur Road, would be dragged all the way to Kyd Street to be fined a rupee or two by the Magistrate there, although the courts at Jorabagan and Lalbazar are closer to the scene of occurrence. What is the good of having a partition, if the cases arising within the jurisdiction of one division are tried in another? It may give some work to a highly-paid Magistrate, who would otherwise remain idle, but it means dire harassment, worry and inconvenience to the general public. Is it, then, not a queer arrangement which compels a senior Magistrate to try most of the petty cases, while the junior Magistrates are given the greatest bulk of the serious cases involving intricate questions of law? Besides, there is the question about the legality of the present arrangement. Under section 21 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Chief Presidency Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules to regulate the conduct and distribution and the practice in the courts of the other Presidency Magistrates. Has the present order or rule of the Chief Presidency Magistrate got the sanction of the Local Government? The real solution of the difficulty connection with the Police Courts lay in the entire removal of the Police Courts to another building. With the removal of the Fire Brigade from the ground floor of the Central Police Court at Lalbazar, and the consequent increase in accommodation thereof, there was absolutely no justification for a partition of Calcutta Police Courts, at an enormous increase of recurring expenses. As the Fire Brigade had been removed, and as the congestion in connection with the petty cases could be relieved if the Registrar were provided with a court-room on the ground floor, the courts could continue at Lalbazar for some years until a new Central Court was built. The result of the present arrangement is bound to be an ill-distribution of work, more or less confusion, waste of public money and inconvenience to the people. If all the Presidency Magistrates were to sit at one place, the total amount of work would have a chance of fair distribution, and if they were to take their seats in different parts of the town, the distribution would not be even and there would be congestion of work in one division or another, sooner or later. And the cry is bound to come for more Magistrates which means more waste of public money. If the present arrangement be really an experimental one, the sooner this white elephant of an experiment is ended the better.

(h)—Working of the Courts.

133. The *Bengalee* observes that there is a rumour in Calcutta that Mr. Panioty, Third Judge, is about to be appointed as Officiating Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. Thornhill as President of the Calcutta



Improvement Tribunal. What foundation there is for the rumour, the paper is unable to say, and cannot persuade itself to believe that Lord Carmichael's Government could perpetrate such a job or do injustice to a most deserving and experienced Judge like Nawab Abdur Rahman, Second Judge, who has officiated as Chief Judge on many occasions. In Madras, an Indian Barrister has recently been appointed as Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, and in Bombay, another Indian was, a few years ago, appointed as permanent Chief Judge. In Calcutta, Nawab Abdur Rahman has repeatedly been superseded by junior English Barristers, whenever the question of a permanent appointment has arisen. On this occasion, Dr. Thornhill is going away on deputation only for one or two years and there is no permanent vacancy in the Chief Judgeship nor can Mr. Panioty answer the description of a European. It is therefore inexplicable why in the ordinary course of things Nawab Abdur Rahman should be superseded by a junior Judge. The journal does not wish to discuss the merits of the respective candidates who have applied for the acting appointment, but says that of late the Calcutta Small Cause Court has been much improved by Dr. Thornhill. The offices have been reorganised and Government have granted considerable sums of money for the same, and trusts that there is no foundation for the rumour and Government should secure the services of the most able and experienced Judge in the Court.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

134. The *Mussalman* remarks that in the Municipality of Howrah there are 30 Commissioners of whom 20 are elected by the rate-payers and 10 appointed by Government. Up to the year 1912 there was not a single Muhammadan Commissioner in the municipality, either elected or nominated, though the Muhammadans formed no less than 25 per cent. of the total population of the town. In 1912, three Muhammadans were, however, elected though not without much difficulty. But it seems that even this insignificant number of three out of a total of 30 could not be tolerated by some of the Commissioners who form the overwhelming majority. A Hindu Commissioner, some time ago, moved for some amendments in the Election Rules and a committee has been appointed to consider the proposed amendments and frame new rules for election. It is, the paper understands, now proposed that no rate-payer should be entitled to have any vote unless he pays a tax of Rs. 10 or a house-rent of Rs. 120 a year. Under the existing rules, however, one is entitled to vote if he pays a tax of Rs. 3 or a house-rent of Rs. 20 only per annum. If the old rules be substituted for the proposed new ones the effect would be a great decrease in the number of Muhammadan voters so much so that Muhammadan candidates will scarcely have any chance of being elected at any future election. The necessity for changing the election rules was not felt so long, but as soon as three Muhammadans have secured election the change has become a great desideratum. It is tactics like this that necessitate special provision for the adequate and effective representation of Muhammadans in all local self-governing bodies, and it is a pity that Government has not yet seen its way to accede to the demand of the Muhammadans in this connection. However, the paper trusts, the Chairman of the Howrah Municipality and the Divisional authorities will see that the existing rules are not changed to the detriment of Muhammadan interests.

MUSSALMAN,  
6th Jan. 1914.

(h)—*General.*

135. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is glad that the welcome announcement in recognition of the importance of Professor Bose's researches the Secretary of State has, on the recommendation of the Governments of Bengal and India, made special grants for their continuation. It is well known that though the international service rendered by Professor Bose's labour has redounded to the credit of India, yet

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the facilities hitherto offered had been most inadequate. Had a liberal State aid been extended earlier, it is probable that one of the greatest triumphs of science would have been credited to India. The paper is thankful to His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Member in charge of education, for the statesmanlike view they have taken of the great importance of such work. It was due to the devoted life-work of Professor Bose that India has attained a recognised place in the world of science. India has, as in her glorious past, a distinct mission to advance knowledge, and in offering facilities for investigation to Bengal's most distinguished man of science, the Government has touched deeply the patriotic sentiment of the people.

BENGALUR,  
10th Feb. 1914.

136. The *Bengalee* observes that when the dramatic announcement of the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi was made by His

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Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor at the Imperial Durbar on December 11th, 1911, and the whole country was thrown into a frenzy of excitement, the paper flatters itself that it kept its head. The fact that so tremendous a change was proclaimed by our august and beloved Sovereign himself was an accident; the change had been decided on irrespective of the presence of the King-Emperor. The view that it took of the matter was that the Partition of Bengal had to be set aside at any cost; what had been declared a settled fact on the highest authority had to be unsettled. It would have been graceful and statesmanlike if the original blunder of dividing Bengal one and indivisible into two had been set right spontaneously and unconditioned. But that is a height of statesmanship to which the Government was unable to rise. Deny it who may, the setting aside of the Partition of Bengal and the restoration of United Bengal to its proud solidarity was the immediate and direct result of an agitation the most persistent, the most genuine, the most intense and the most spontaneous that has ever been witnessed in India. That agitation, however passionate, was perfectly constitutional. But what is considered perfectly legitimate and constitutional in England is often designated by another name in India. If the agitation against the partition was to succeed it would do so only at a price. If some one blunders, some one else has to pay the price. The price for unsettling the settled fact of the Partition of Bengal was exorbitant in all conscience. Calcutta which came into being with British rule in India, and which stands for all the pride and glory of the great British Indian Empire, was shorn of its metropolitan pre-eminence as the penalty of its temerity in leading and keeping alive the agitation against the Partition of Bengal. Orissa and Chota Nagpur, an integral portion of Bengal, were lopped off and grafted on to Bihar, which, in its pride of a new emancipation, forgot what it owed to the older Province. It was a frightfully heavy price to pay. Bengal would not, in the long run, be a loser by the bargain that had been forced upon it. It had been raised to its higher rank of a Presidency under a Governor appointed in England. It was a misfortune that the Government of India had decided to withdraw the light of its countenance from Calcutta. But that the shrewd blow which had been directed against Calcutta would miss its mark, and events have amply justified confidence. Although the seat of the Government of India has been transferred from Calcutta to Delhi, Calcutta remains now as before the premier city of India, the centre of intellectual and commercial activity, standing well in the forefront of every movement of progress and reform. There has been no depreciation of house property, no decline in the large commerce of Calcutta. On the other hand, the Government of India have isolated themselves by their removal from Calcutta. The healthy and vigilant public opinion of which the Government could avail themselves is now remote and neglected. The paper has reasons to believe that in the highest official circles there is no longer any enthusiasm at the transfer of the capital. Delhi will never be what Calcutta is and it is inconceivable that the new capital can at any time become a centre of light and leading. The main question, however, is the cost of the construction of the new capital. Two years afford a sufficiently long distance for things to be seen in their true perspective. The passion and excitement of two years ago are now at rest. There is no longer any room for doubt that the decision to transfer the



capital from Calcutta to Delhi was arrived at in a hurry. The paper's estimate of six crores for the construction of the new capital, mentioned in the historical despatch of August 1911, has proved to be a delusion. The site originally selected and where the Imperial Durbar was held has been condemned. The corner stones laid by Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress will have to be removed. The large sum of money spent on the temporary works at Delhi has practically been thrown away. The Government are not in a position to estimate even approximately the cost of building the new capital on the site chosen by the experts. Rumour estimates the cost at anything between six and sixteen crores. Was due consideration given to the question of expenditure when it was decided to remove the capital? The large revenue from opium will not be available in a few years and will soon vanish altogether. Taxation has reached a point beyond which it would be unwise to proceed. The familiar and grim spectre of famine has again appeared in the land. The cost of the new capital threatens the arrest of all important public works and the introduction of public works of utility. Are the Government now prepared to say that the transfer of the capital has been wise, or that it will not unduly strain the resources of the Government and the country?

137. The *Bengalee* goes on to remark that if one thing is more evident than another it is this that at the time the Government of India decided to transfer the capital

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to Delhi from Calcutta they had no idea of the cost as otherwise they would not have considered four crores of rupees sufficient for the construction of the new capital. The resources of the Government of India are very large, but they are not unlimited, and it is now perhaps being realised, though not publicly admitted, that the cost of constructing a new capital at Delhi in keeping with the Moghul imperial environments is absolutely prohibitive. Even if the public debt of India is increased the pressing needs of a growing Empire like India will have to be neglected. Raising a loan for the construction of railways or large irrigation works is very different from a loan for the construction of a new city. Railways and irrigation works are reproductive, and interest is quickly realised on the capital outlay. Besides, they help materially to develop the resources of the country. The construction of a new city, on the other hand, is an absolutely unproductive work. The rent that may be ultimately realised from a few residential houses need not be seriously taken into account. It means then that besides the capital debt that will have to be raised the revenues will be burdened with the interest as a recurring charge. That means financial embarrassment of a serious nature and a paralysis of the normal development of the country. The reticence of the Government about the probable estimate of the new capital is not difficult to understand, but the Secretary of State and the Ministry will have to reconsider the whole question very carefully when they find that the actual cost of the construction of the new capital is likely to be four crores multiplied several times. Indeed, it is being openly stated in fairly well-informed circles that the idea of making Delhi the metropolis of India, or a city on the same scale as Calcutta or Bombay, is out of the question and all that will be possible will be to make Delhi a ceremonial capital with a few houses and Government offices. So far the Viceroy has shown no inclination to stay for three months at Delhi as he used to do in Calcutta and the autumn tour has practically been extended to the winter and His Excellency does not stay for more than a week at a time in Delhi. It is a mistake to think that the decision about Delhi is final. It is no more final than the Partition of Bengal. If it is urged that construction work is already in progress at Delhi it may be pointed out that numerous buildings were constructed at Dacca but that did not prevent the setting aside of the Partition. The life of a Ministry is uncertain, and there are indications that a General Election is not distant. Assuming that it takes place before the statutory period and the Unionists come into office, the paper has grave doubts whether the extravagant expenditure of public money in Delhi will be permitted. It may be contended that every Ministry will maintain a continuity of policy in India. But the removal of the capital is not a part of

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any policy. It is a *coup*, a single act of dramatic suddenness. By almost universal assent it is a political blunder and a financial miscalculation of the gravest import. It is not a continuity of policy but a disastrous error which it is incumbent upon the next Ministry to set right. If, therefore, there is a change of Ministry this year or next year and the extravagant Delhi project is incontinently knocked on the head, no one will be the least surprised. Lord Curzon's views on the subject are well known and Lord Lansdowne is also strongly opposed to the transfer of the capital. Both of them will be influential members of the next Ministry and they will be quite justified in putting their foot down upon the enormous expenditure of money in Delhi. The easiest solution of the difficulty would be to restore the *status quo* and let Calcutta continue to be the capital. But if this is found impossible the next best thing would be to make Delhi a ceremonial capital at the smallest outlay possible. To attempt more will be to imperil the progress of India and to jeopardise the solvency of the Empire, and this is a contingency to which no responsible Government, Liberal or Unionist, should be a party.

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138. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that a more selfish and a more impudent statement than that of the British Medical Association cannot be conceived. The thin veil of even ordinary decency does not conceal its hideous object. The ball was set rolling by Dr. Rogers in his evidence before the Public Services Commission to the effect that steps should be taken to put down the private practice of the Indian Assistant Surgeons for the benefit of the European medical officers. The European Defence Association next stepped in and put pressure on the Government of India to shove in more European Civil Surgeons into the mufasal stations. The Medical Registration Bill again, though ostensibly introduced with a particular object in view, is also a part of the same general policy, namely, to enable the European members of the Indian Medical Service to flourish at the expense of the Indians. And now comes a vigorous protest from an influential body like the British Medical Association, which has the constant ear of the Secretary of State for India, "that unless the European medical officers in India were nourished with more tender care the sun in that country would refuse to rise and the wind would cease to blow." The position taken up by the British Medical Association informs the India Office that the Indian Medical Service is about to collapse. And why? Because, it says, the Indian practitioners have ousted a large number of European officers from the field of private practice, that the latter have now to do more work, that their allowances are reduced, that the cost of living has increased, and that the Government limit their fees. In other words, what the Association urges is that the officers should not only be more highly paid and given less work, but they should be left free to charge any fees they like, and that the clog of Indian practitioners should be removed from their way so that they may have a roaring trade in private practice. In the days of one of the ancient Pashas, a medical man, it is said, refused to display his skill in curing a royal patient unless he had been provided with a princess for his partner. The paper admires the modesty of the British Medical Association for refraining from making such a demand on behalf of their protégés. The Association insists that the time has not come when British medical men can be replaced by Indians and that for many years India cannot do without European medical officers. "Nothing," declares the report of the Association, "should be done at present to weaken the European medical man's position as the exponent of all that is best in Western medicine." If there has been already an extensive absorption of private practice by Indian practitioners, the European medical man's position, as the exponent of all that is best in Western medicine, which the British Medical Association is so anxious to maintain, is already gone. It should occur to every man of ordinary intelligence that if the Indian Medical Service men cannot stand in open and healthy competition with the Indian practitioners, they are bound to disappear and no amount of artificial support from Government is likely to prop them up. And is it very difficult to find out the main reason why the Indian Medical Service is "on the verge of a catastrophe?" The Indian Medical Service officers are selected for the army service and are given a training for this service during the early part of their career. They are afterwards suddenly foisted upon as heads of various



departments or appointed to posts requiring special training and capacity, such as those of Sanitary Commissioners, Bacteriologists, Superintendents of jails, Professors of Special Sciences like zoology, botany, chemistry, physiology, etc. The inevitable result is that, except a brilliant few among them, the majority prove only mediocres. Indeed, it is but natural that they can never succeed like those who have made a life-long study of these special subjects. Under the above circumstances not only do the Indian Medical Service men find themselves out of element in the respective spheres of their occupation for which they had no previous training, but they have to forget their knowledge of medicine and surgery in which they were specially trained and which they are not likely to show when they will be actually employed in the army and the battle fields. Need anybody now wonder why they have been driven from the field of private practice? Why should an Indian patient send for them when they have well nigh forgotten the treatment of diseases and are engaged in devising plans for killing rats and mosquitoes, or discovering bacteria, or visiting pestilence-affected places and so forth? On the other hand, the Indian medical practitioners have no other occupation than that of studying and practising medicine and surgery. The general public have thus greater faith in their treatment than in that of the Indian Medical Service men; and hence, and not on account of the prevalence of any *swadeshi* spirit, that they are losing ground in private practice. Now, the Indian Medical Service officers are quite welcome to think that the Indian Empire exists for their benefit and not they for the benefit of the Indians who maintain that Empire, but surely the Government need not allow itself to be carried away by such a foolish idea. If any particular body of men feel themselves aggrieved at the growing popularity of Indian practitioners, the Government, standing as it does on a high platform, should certainly never share such unworthy feelings. On the other hand, as the custodian of the lives and properties of the Indian millions, who are not only poor but in a starving condition, the Government is expected to see that they get not only efficient but cheap medical service. In short, it should see that only those who are really efficient physicians and surgeons and can be had cheaper are deserving to enjoy its patronage, be they Indians or Europeans, so that their service may not be beyond the means of the general public. Needless to say that were the Government to utilize the growing indigenous medical profession to its utmost capacity, not only would it ensure economy and efficiency but meet with the approbation of the whole nation. In England all the hospitals are managed by private practitioners, and there is no reason why this method should not likewise be employed with advantage in India, a step that will greatly economize the cost of management of the hospitals as well as ensure the efficiency of these institutions. At any event it will relieve the complaint of the Indian Medical Service men that they are over-worked in their hospital duties. Similarly, why should not the Superintendentships of jails be made over to the Indian Assistant Surgeons when they can perform these duties at least as efficiently as the European officers?

### III.—LEGISLATION.

139. The *Bengalee* hears that it has been practically decided to appoint

President of the improvement  
Trust Tribunal.

Dr. Thornhill President of the Tribunal under the Calcutta Improvement Act, and is afraid it cannot congratulate the Government on this appointment.

"If ever there was a case of putting a round man in a square hole, it is this." The paper means no disparagement to Dr. Thornhill, but it should like to know what are the special qualifications he possesses which justify this appointment. The post of President of the Tribunal is a very important office, carrying with it heavy responsibilities and requiring no mean knowledge of law. Difficult and intricate questions will frequently come up for decision before this body, which is practically made the final authority in all land acquisition cases under the Improvement Act, and it is of the very first importance that it should be presided over by a person who will command the confidence of the public. An

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erstwhile Police Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge is hardly calculated to come up to the public standard. The Legislature itself has laid down some requirements for the office of the President of the Tribunal and how Dr. Thornhill fulfils any cannot be seen. But the Liberal Government provides that the President of the Tribunal shall be either (a) a member of the Judicial Branch of the Imperial or Provincial Civil Service, of not less than ten years' standing, in such service, who has, for at least three years, served as District Judge or held judicial office not inferior to that of a Subordinate Judge; or (b) a barrister, advocate or pleader of not less than ten years' standing, who has practised as an advocate or pleader in the Calcutta High Court. Which of these conditions does Dr. Thornhill satisfy? In the face of such express statutory directions, how indeed does the Government propose to justify this appointment? Surely, the public had a right to expect that a wiser discretion was exercised by the authorities in filling up such an important post.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BENGAL, 13th Feb. 1914.

140. The *Bengalee* understands that the Government officers of the Contai Flood Relief Work are almost unanimous in declaring that no more relief need be given. This is very strange indeed. In a district where, not to speak of crops, the commonest grass is to be rarely met with, no one will deny that it will be fraught with the gravest consequences if the relief work is stopped now without waiting to see how the next crops turn out. Famine is rampant in the land, and already the Central Provinces have come under its fell clutches. Agra, Muttra and such other places are in a similar condition. In Eastern Bengal rice is selling at Rs. 6-8 or Rs. 7 a maund. If at this critical moment the Contai Relief is stopped, it is almost a foregone conclusion that there will be widespread distress. The Contai people, it is feared, will not be able to maintain themselves while they will be attending to their cultivation. There has been some relief work opened in which people may be engaged in digging earth, and there is a rumour that Rs. 75,000 is going to be spent in repairing the Kalinagar Canal. But Bengal is a country where the people are accustomed to tilling the soil for cultivation and not to other kinds of labour, such as the digging of earth for embankments, etc. Not being in the habit, they are practically unfit for such work, and it is hard to thrust upon them such work on the ground that circumstances will fashion habits. Even taking it for granted that able-bodied people must work in the Relief Works, what about the old and the infirm? In times of prosperity widows used to maintain themselves and their children by husking paddy for others, and similar occupations, and the infirm took to begging. Now there is a scarcity of rice in the land, and people are unable to buy it for want of money, even when it is offered at Rs. 4-8. Under such circumstances who is going to extend charity to others? The paper asks the Government officers of the Contai Flood Relief what leads them to put a stop to the relief when it is yet so urgently needed. Has there been a new paddy crop in the district? Or has there been a sudden improvement among the artisan classes and the trades people? When the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, after inspecting the Contai Subdivision and seeing with his own eyes the condition of the people, left instructions for relief to be given till the forthcoming crops, when the necessary expenditure has been already sanctioned so as to last till May, and if necessary till the next crops turn out, when rents and taxes have been remitted, the stoppage of relief seems to be inexplicable.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 9th Feb. 1914.

141. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the heroic and heart-rending death of the young girl, Suchalata Devi, who burnt herself to save her parents from giving her in marriage and thereby ruining themselves by the payment of a dowry which was beyond their means, must have created



a profound feeling of horror throughout the length and breadth of the country. Such an act of noble self-sacrifice, by a girl who was only 15, is perhaps unprecedented in the annals of the whole world. At the same time, every Hindu in Bengal should hang down his head in shame and remorse at the tragic incident. Indeed, those who demand exorbitant dowries for the marriage of their sons are practically responsible for the suicide of this angelic soul. The marriage dowry system is a disgrace to the Bengali nation. Everybody feels it, and, with rare exceptions, everybody encourages it. If there is an evil which is eating into the very vitals of Bengali society it is this, but where is the reformer to trample it down? Let one, however, hope that Suchalata Devi has not given away her life in vain. The paper wishes that her dead body could be exposed in public as a dread object lesson to open the eyes of those heartless men who extort money from the poor fathers of brides by marrying their sons to them. The leaders must not, however, lose this opportunity of making an effort to put down this pernicious practice which has gone on flourishing unchecked, spreading ruination and disaster all along the line.

L. N. BIRD,

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11, CAMAC STREET ;

CALCUTTA,

*The 14th February 1914.*



